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THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

A PAPER FOR THE — HOME — ALL THE LOCAL NEWS.

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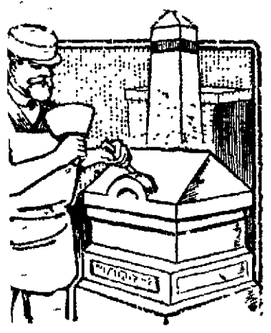
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EXETER HAPPENINGS.

Party Of Young Men Have Spread At The Squampscott.

Portland Boy Elected Captain Of Academy Track Team.

Budget Of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Oct. 18.

A party of young men enjoyed a bird supper at the Squamscott house on Thursday evening. It was composed of the following: Oscar H. Johnson, John W. A. Green, Leon O. Cate, Herbert J. Hiscock, J. Everett Towle, Solon Gremmels, George W. Rand, Everett T. Sanborn, Charles C. Watson, Allen Ray Kincaid, Frank Berry, F. Herbert Hall, John Conolly, Augustus Young, George L. Stackpole, Albert S. Willey, George M. Beaton, John H. Gilmore and Daniel Morrill.

After the supper there were post prandial exercises. Speeches were contributed by Daniel Morrill, Oscar H. Johnson, George L. Stackpole and John W. A. Green. There was also music.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union has selected these delegates to represent the union at the national W. C. T. U. convention at Portland, Me.: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Safford and Mrs. Dow.

T. W. Anderson expects the arrival of 200 tons of Welsh lump anthracite coal next week.

The services at the West End hall Sunday afternoon will be conducted by Wilber Littlefield.

The Polish residents of the town will conduct a ball in the town hall this evening. Hallihan's orchestra will furnish music.

The Rev. J. H. Robbins, president of the Anti-saloon league of New Hampshire, will speak here twice Sunday. He will speak at the Methodist church in the morning and at the First Congregational church in the evening.

The Veteran Firemen will hold a meeting tonight, relative to attending the muster at Haverhill.

Neal W. Allen, '04, who has been elected captain of the Phillips Exeter track team, to succeed William L. Anderson, resigned, is a Portland boy, and is in his second year at the academy.

He is an honor man in scholarship, and a member of the Phi Epsilon Sigma fraternity, the Academy Assembly club and the Athletic association. He won the track team "E" at the faculty field meet Feb. 22, when he won the 600-yard dash in 1 m, 17 2-5s, which decisively broke the school record.

Commodious republican headquarters were opened Friday evening in the Wadleigh building on Water street. Informal remarks were made by Col. R. N. Elwell, Chairman Arthur O. Fuller, Senator A. S. Wetherell and others. Steamed clams were served. The quarters will be furnished with ample reading matter and will be kept open until after election.

KITTERY POINT.

Kittery Point, Me., Oct. 18.

Mrs. Charles L. Favour is visiting her son, Stephen L. Favour, in Boston.

Mrs. Ellen A. Billings is visiting her daughter in Portland.

Daniel Seaward of York will take up his residence here for the winter.

Miss Inez Bunker of Edgartown, Mass., is the guest of her grandmother Mrs. Jane Patch.

Henry J. Mitchell has been ordered to the U. S. S. Detroit, now fitting out at the navy yard.

Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Woodhull entertained the young people of the Congregational church at the parsonage on Friday evening.

Dr. and MrMs. C. E. Johnson are enjoying a vacation trip through Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston D. Patch have arrived home from their wedding trip and will be "at home" Wednesdays in January, 1903.

Among the summer homes to be closed the past week are those of O. B. Libby and L. B. Ward of New York and Stephen B. Decatur of Portsmouth.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Oct. 18.

The last of the evangelistic services in the Second Christian church was held on Friday evening. Rev. Mr. Sheldon, who has been conducting the services, delivered one of the most interesting discourses that he has given during the entire two weeks of his stay and it was listened to with rapt attention. Mr. Sheldon has made many friends in Kittery, who deeply regret the necessity for his departure.

Leon Stimson of Chicago, who has been passing two weeks with his parents in this town, left for Boston on Thursday and started on his long journey to the Windy City, Friday.

Carpenter J. C. Keene, U. S. N., with Mrs. Keene, is the guest of Kittery friends and relatives.

Mrs. James E. Chase is visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren Higeley, at her home at Larchmont, N. Y.

The treasury of Constitution Aid society will be benefitted nearly $700 by the proceeds of the fair held by the members last week.

Mrs. Angelia M. Hayes, Almenia S. McIntire and Mrs. Abbie Philbrick go to Augusta next week to attend the annual meeting of the Rebekah state assembly.

State officers will confer the third and fourth degrees upon members of Kittery Grange this evening, after which the company will partake of a banquet.

Ernest Foster and Winfield Keene of York have entered the employ of the P. K. & Y. electric railway as conductors.

Conductor Fred Moulton of the local street railway has gone to Boston to work on the surface lines of the Boston Elevated railway.

WILL INTEREST EVERYBODY.

Or At Least Everyone Who Suffers From Catarrh.

Catarrh in its various forms is a national disease, and the fact that nearly everybody suffers from it more or less leads many to neglect its proper treatment.

Nasal catarrh is a common cause of headaches, destroys sense of smell and if neglected reaches the throat, causing impairment and sometimes total loss of voice. Bronchial catarrh leads easily to consumption. Catarrh of stomach and liver are very serious and obstinate troubles, while it is now generally admitted that catarrh is the most common of all causes of deafness.

All of the more serious forms of catarrh begin with nasal catrarh the local symptoms being a profuse discharge, stoppage of nostrils, irritation and frequent clearing of the throat, sneezing, coughing and gagging.

The old style of treatment with douches, inhalers, sprays, salves, etc., simply gives temporary relief, and everyone who has used any of them knows how useless they are and their inconvenience is such that very few have the time or patience to continue their use.

A radical cure of catarrh can only be obtained from a treatment which removes the catarrhal taint from the blood because no one will now dispute that catarrh is a constitutional or blood disease, and local applications can have no effect except to temporarily relieve local symptoms.

A new remedy which has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh is a pleasant tasting tablet which is taken internally and acts upon the blood and mucuous membranes.

It is composed of antiseptic remedies like Red Gum, Blood Root and similar cleansing specifics which eliminate the catarrhal poison from the system.

The tablets being pleasant to the taste are dissolved in the mouth and thus reach the throat, trachea and finally the stomach and alimentary canal. They are sold by druggists everywhere under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

If desired, when there is much stoppage of the nose, the tablets may be dissolved in warm water and used as a douche in addition to internal use, but a douche is not at all necessary. A few dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. Dr. Ainslee says: "The regular daily use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets taken internally will cure the whole catarrhal trouble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche or an inhaler."

They seem to give a healthy tone to the whole mucous membrane and it is really remarkable how soon they will clear the head and throat of the unnatural and poisonous catarrhal secretion.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is undoubtedly the safest, most palatable and certainly the most efficient and convenient remedy for any form of catarrh.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Rev. C. H. Shurtleff of Lynn., Mass., will occupy the pulpit at the Advent Christian church on Sunday, and all the regular services will be held as usual. There will be a social meeting at half-past ten in the forenoon and preaching services at 2.45 and 7.30 p. m. All the seats are free in this church and the public is cordially invited to attend all meetings.

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RANDOM GOSSIP.

The schooner Lizzie J. Call, which went up river to Exeter with coal last Monday, made the passage from New York to this city in the remarkably quick time of two days.

In his annual report to the secretary of the navy, Judge Advocate-General Lemly says that work on the Boston prison has stopped and preparations are making to locate it on Seavey's Island. That prison, however, at Boston, as it stands, is in an admirably disciplined and hygienic condition, he says.

"What luxury is it?" asked the teacher, "that everybody wants to buy during the months that have an R in their names?"

"Coal," answered the little wise boy from the foot of the class.

A report from Portsmouth, N. H., in regard to a collision on the Portsmouth, Kittery and York electric railroad, says that the accident occurred owing to there being leaves on the track. At the time of the Pittsfield accident we were told by an experienced motorman that leaves on the track made a very bad rail, and that possibly there were leaves on the tracks at Pittsfield that prevented the motorman there from stopping his car. The report on that accident shows, however, that such was not the case, but it leaves make railroading dangerous, why should they not be removed? It certainly would not be a difficult problem to construct some sort of a brush that, attached to an electric car in front of the wheels, would sweep the leaves off before the wheels could touch them.—Boston Herald.

Some unknown person put twenty-five dollars in the contribution box at the evening service in a church down in Bath, Me., last Sunday. Up to date all efforts to solve the mystery have failed, and the event is likely to prove more than a nine days' wonder.

The Italian quarters at Seabrook Beach are interesting. There are several buildings in the camp, most of them rough board shanties covered with tarred paper. Others for cooking are built from sods and turf. They are charged 25 cents per week for their lodging. They have a stove in the lodging house and purchase quantities of poultry and vegetables from the farmers. They cook their own meals. Since the work was begun on the beach improvements, April 10, 1901, over two hundred Italians have been engaged on the work and their conduct has been uniformly good. They have attended Rev. W. A. Rand's church several times.

What seems the most remarkable fact in the history of Wallace D. Lovell's New Hampshire demonstrations in the electric field, is that this great system of railways, with all its lighting and heating, is supplied with electricity from a power plant here at Portsmouth—the original one at Hampton being used only as an auxiliary in case of accident. Every hour the cars leave Nashua headed for the coast and are moved, lighted and heated with electricity generated at Portsmouth, sixty-two miles away as the wires run, and the loss on transmission is figured only at ten per cent. All other cars are furnished from the same plant, as are the electric lighting, heating and power machines that are operated under contract with cities, towns and private parties; and the Portsmouth plant, when fully equipped, will carry double and treble what it does now. It is only what Mr. Lovell predicted and promised months ago, but it is little less surprising because of that, for no one took him seriously when he proposed to light Manchester from Portsmouth, forty miles away.

There is a good deal of comment on all sides about the advantage which the farmers have taken of the necessities of the people of the cities, during the coal strike. The farmers are the first to howl about any derangement in prices which affects the things they have to sell, but in this case they were guilty of doing just what they have been railing at other people about in the past. Instead of selling their wood for a decent advance on the former prices, at which nobody would have found any fault, they jumped the price up to seven and nine dollars a cord, way beyond what people of ordinary means could pay and making wood dearer than coal. The farmers now have their punishment by the fall in the price of wood to less than former figures.

Nine gray squirrels in twenty minutes is the record of one local hunter who went out Friday, and he ought to be very much ashamed of himself.

I hear that some of the motormen and conductors of the local electric railway are planning to buy wood on the stump and cut it themselves, during the time they are off duty, getting their fuel in this manner at a material saving.

The choppers are already at work in the woods and when the season's cut is footed up it will be found fully as large as last winter's cut. It was thought that it might be somewhat reduced, but present indications point to a full cut.

Times have changed, and where a few years ago ten men would cut 1,000,000 apiece, one firm now goes in and cuts 10,000,000. The great pulp and paper mills must be fed and the cut cannot be much reduced from year to year with these mills doing the business they are today and plan to do in the future.

There is a great scarcity of men, though wages are up to the top notch. The operators are sending the men into the woods as fast as they can get them, but men are scarce at any price. For woodsmen who a few months ago called it good pay when they received from $10 to $26 a month, the operators are now glad to offer from $26 to $40. Swampers, whose old wage averaged a little better than $17 per month, are now getting $26. Sled-tenders formerly got $20 and now they are getting $30. Teamsters and choppers, who were once satisfied with from $24 to $26 per month, won't look at a job this fall that doesn't promise them from $25 to $40. And, so it goes. The outsider might think that such an increase in wages would find plenty of men, but the fact is, the operators are hard pushed for men enough to fill their early crews.

The many local admirers of Daniel Sully and The Parish Priest will learn with pleasure that Mr. Sully's new play, Down by the Old Mill Stream, made a hit when given its first production last Wednesday night at Westerly, R. I.

A friend of mine, in return for past favors, has received from an official of a Western railroad a ticket from Omaha to Ogden. He says that if some other philanthropist will now endow him with a flying machine, so he can get to Omaha, he'll use the ticket.

The fact that a brother of C. E. Fournier of the Naval band is euphonium player with Phinney's band will lend additional interest to the appearance of that organization in this city.

Says the local correspondent of the Dover Democrat:

"A party of employes on the plant of the White Mountain Paper company chartered a small launch one evening recently, and went to Dover to make their purchases at the stores in that city." What kind of a fairy tale is this?

What is known as the Lovell system of electrics embraces the following electric railways: The Dover, Somersworth and Rochester; the Hudson, Pelham and Salem; the Lowell and Pelham; the Lawrence and Methuen; the Haverhill and Southern; the Haverhill and Plaistow; the Haverhill, Plaistow and Newton; the Amesbury and Hampton; the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury; the Seabrook and Hampton Beach, and the Portsmouth and Exeter. These roads have a total length of about 127 miles and connect the cities and towns for which they are named. They constitute a network of southeastern New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts, which is all connected, except that the Dover, Somersworth and Rochester is a system by itself.

Tis fall, for the first time, the name of a third candidate in the twenty-fourth senatorial district will appear on the state ticket, that of Ira C. Seymour, the labor candidate.

"Spin, the Sport," with a select party of friends, will visit Alton Bay this evening to partake of a "parboil tea," in celebration of the end of the coal strike.

Moses A. Perkins, the popular Epping boniface, will use for fuel in his hotel this winter wood that has been seasoning for more than sixty years. He has a bountiful supply of the best oak, birch and elm, cut in Exeter in 1840, on the farm of the late Josiah Norris, grandfather of Mr. Perkins' first wife, and since housed there.

The friends of Harry Mason, who is in town for a few days, are sympathizing with him over the very unfortunate position in which he finds himself as the result of a mishap that befell him in Winthrop, Mass., a number of months ago. While working on a bridge, his feet became entangled in a coil of rope and he was pitched down eighteen or twenty feet. He struck a piece of timber with his left arm, and the nerves and muscles were so badly torn that from the shoulder down, the arm was paralyzed and has remained so ever since. The young man has already submitted to one operation, which failed to benefit him, and in a week or so he will go to Boston and undergo the amputation of the arm.

It has been whistled and hummed by about everybody within the past two years, drummed on good, bad and indifferent pianos and repeated countless times by phonographs and graphophones. It is by all odds the catchiest song produced in a long, long while. It deserves this unusual popularity, for it is really tuneful.

What is? Why, "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden," of course. You heard the double sextette sing it here in Florodora, a year ago, and along with the rest of the audience clamored for recall after recall. Don't you remember? Well, you'll do the same thing at Music hall next Monday night, for then Florodora will be with us again. And by the way, I understand those sextette girls are more bewitching this season than ever, which will give added zest to the song. What'll you have—two seats in B or C?

To jog the memory of a delinquent correspondent, you can now send him a blotter, upon the cover of which Old Sol is shown as beaming benevolently upon the words beneath: "Why under—don't you write?" This is only one of the many fall novelties in the shops.

I understand that De Oro, probably the greatest pool player in the world, is quite likely to visit Portsmouth again before next spring and once more delight the local followers of the game with his marvelous skill. In a recent letter to his friend, Harry Mowe, the Cuban expert intimates that he would like to come to this city again.

The Herald's exclusive story, yesterday, of the attempted suicide of a woman in the river at Freeman's Point, caused a lot of talk around town. Herbert Jones, steward on the schooner Jennie Lockwood, now discharging lumber at the point, saw the woman wade into the water and the man go in after her. If there are any skeptical individuals who desire to bet that the story was a "fake," I advise them to first talk with Mr. Jones. It will save them money. After all, this sensational episode served once more to prove that when it comes to local news, the Herald is up front. This was the only real news story of the day—and the Herald won a "scoop" on it.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin company came near losing one of its cast today. Pedro, the noblest bloodhound of the bunch, who has chased Eliza across the stage in the neighborhood of 1480 times, was nosing round in behind the scenes at Music hall this forenoon, just as the street pageant was getting into gear, when he found a sprinkling pot with a little water in it. In went his long snout, and in it stayed. Pedro was a greatly surprised hound when he found that he couldn't wriggle his head out. Then his surprise turned to wrath. Around he went, bumping the sprinkler against the wings, and letting out growls which sent everybody stampeding away. Pedro had the whole stage to himself—and he did an act that was a winner. He upset several pieces of scenery, and finally his acrobatics sent him head over heels over the footlights down into the orchestra enclosure. This knocked the wind out of him, but his snout still remained in the sprinkling can.

He lay still for a few minutes, as if in deep thought, and before he could gather himself together to continue the performance a tinsmith was brought in and freed him from the sprinkler. Pedro was in the parade, as usual, but he had an injured air.

OUR SOLDIERS BETTER.

General Corbin Thinks Them Superior To Those Of England.

A dispatch from London last night says: The Pilgrims' club, the newly organized Anglo-American organization, gave a luncheon to Generals Corbin, Wood and Young today at the Carlton hotel. Major General Sir William Nicholson, who occupied the chair, toasted King Edward and President Roosevelt. War Secretary Brodrick proposed toasts to the American army and the visiting generals, praising the former and expressing his pleasure at seeing such distinguished representatives of that service. The American generals replied. Ambassador Choate and Anthony Hope spoke of the value of such meetings in fostering good relations between the two countries.

General Young has secured the consent of Earl Roberts and Mr. Brodrick to a plan to send a dozen of the best British non-commissioned officers to America, in order that they may give an exhibition of their gymnastic training as an example of that which is now carried out in the British service. The war office will pay the expenses of the British soldiers. General Young hopes to be able to get the war department at Washington to send a dozen non-commissioned American officers to England so that they may investigate the developments of the setting-up drill in its up-to-date form, as it is practiced in this country. General Young said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The gymnastic exhibition we saw at Aldershot beats anything we have got in the way of smartness. The men who took part in it were non-commissioned officers qualifying as gymnastic instructors. It was the finest thing I have ever seen in that line, and I feel sure that an interchange of experiences in this branch of military training will be of mutual benefit to both countries. Earl Roberts received my suggestion with regard to the British soldiers going to the United States, and picked out the team to go, with the greatest enthusiasm."

General Corbin said his experiences of the British army so far led him to think there was little difference between the American and British services. "They have their common joys and sorrows, perfections and defects," said the American general, "and at such a place as Aldershot I found everything much as I would at, say, Fort Leavenworth; but the personnel of the enlisted men is vastly different. The men in the British ranks cannot begin to compare, from the point of view of brains, education and initiative, with the men who compose America's non-commissioned army."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RASH DEFAULTER

Kills His Former Partners And Himself.

Quarrel Over Misappropriated Funds Leads To The Crime.

Tragic Drama Enacted In a New York Law Office.

New York, Oct. 17.—William C. Turner today shot and killed Albert Hamilton and W. M. Mallard in the office of the law firm of Cantor, Adams and McIntyre and then committed suicide.

Turner was at one time treasurer of the Climax Bottling company in which the other two men were interested and the three met today to offer a settlement growing out of an alleged default on the part of Turner. During the conference a heated discussion arose and Turner, drawing a revolver, killed Hamilton and Mallard and then committed suicide. Turner came from Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Hamilton from Pittsburg. Turner was at one time president of the bottling company and it is alleged he was a defaulter to the sum of $5,000 in his accounts and he met his victims by appointment to effect a settlement. A member of the law firm in whose office the shooting occurred said that after the three had been in conference Turner said:

"Well, here's a check for $5,000."

With that he put his hand in his pocket, pulling out a revolver and fired point blank at Mallard.

Hamilton made a jump for Turner and grappled with him, but the latter succeeded in turning his revolver on Hamilton and killed him. Before any one could get into the room the murderer killed himself.

Turner had been told of what the experts had found in his accounts and was informed that he would have to settle or be prosecuted. Several conferences were held between the law firm and Turner in which Mr. McIntyre, who is the ex-assistant district attorney, took an active part. Turner at last agreed to pay the money and a meeting was arranged in the lawyer's office last night. When Turner arrived last night he asked for McIntyre, who was out. After a short talk Turner said that he had a check with him, but it was not certified. He then said that he would get it certified today and would bring it to the office. Today there was a long conference which, it is believed, was very unpleasant on both sides. Lawyer Leventritt, Turner's counsel, who also was present, finally turned around and asked Turner for the check. Turner replied that he would produce it, but instead drew the revolver.

Borough President Jacob Cantor made the following statement with reference to the tragedy:

"I understand that the man who did the shooting was the ex president of the Climax Bottling company of Pittsburg. The men shot were the president and secretary of the company. My partner, Mr. McIntyre, was counsel for the firm and I understand that it had been alleged that Turner was short in his accounts.

"The three men met in the office of Mr McIntyre last night to try to come to a settlement, and the ex-president gave a check for a sum of money to the other two. The check was not certified and the three were to meet again today. When they met this morning my partner was in court.

"Mr Adams informed me he was in his room writing when he heard a shot, followed by several others When the smoke had cleared away he found the three men dead on the floor."

FILING OF NOMINATIONS.

The time for filing certificates of nomination and nomination papers, for all offices except those of wards and cities, expired on Saturday, which was a busy day at both political headquarters and at the office of the secretary of state, an unusual number of certificates being held until near the end of the time limit. In addition to the full tickets of the two leading parties for the state and counties, the Prohibitionists filed nomination papers for county tickets in Belknap, Merrimack, Hillsborough Grafton and Coos, and for two senatorial candidates, Moses C. Spokesfield of Campton, and Rev. Daniel C. Knowles of Tilton.

The Socialist party has in nomination a county ticket in Strafford and two senators, Joseph A. Bassett, of Hudson, and Frank A. Burbank, of Londonderry. Ira C. Seymour, of Portsmouth, is nominated an independent candidate for senator in district No. 24.

Republican nominations were not received for Sharon, Easton, Ellsworth, Livermore, Millsfield, Randolph and Wentworth's Location. The twenty-three missing towns for democratic nominations include Fremont and Hampton Falls.

The democratic candidates in Exeter were named both by certificates of caucus and nomination papers General Stephen H. Gale was nominated by papers as independent candidate for representative from Exeter. Exeter News-Letter.

PROSPEROUS MEXICO.

In view of the fact that it is manifestly to our interest, commercially and otherwise, that our sister republics of the American continent should be prosperous, we may pleasurably note that Mexico made good headway in the fiscal year just closed, her imports decreasing and exports increasing.

The figures are:

Imports $65,000,000, gold, a decrease of half a million.

Exports $156,000,000, silver, an increase of seven and one half millions.

In round figures on a gold basis, this represents a betterment of $4,000,000.

Of the $65,000,000 bought by Mexico, we sold 58 per cent. or $39,872,670, an increase of $2,250,000 over the previous year, which represents the loss of trade suffered by our three principal competitors for Mexican business, as follows:

Great Britain	$1,500,000
Germany	500,000
France	250,000
	$2,250,000

Turning to the export side we note that of Mexico's total exports of $156,000,000 silver, we took $126,000, or 80 per cent.—an increase of $9,000,000.

Germany, France, Spain and Great Britain collectively took $4,000,000 less. The gain of $7,500,000 made by Mexico was in spite of a reduction of $12,500,000 in the export of precious metals, and also reductions in several other lines. All these losses were more than offset by the following gains:

Vegetable and animal products.

	$20,000,000
Coffee	3,000,000
Henequen fiber	13,000,000
Manufactured products	1,000,000

This last item is of particular interest to us as a leading manufacturing nation, as is also the fact that Mexico is planning to compete with the world for South American and Central American business. A commission of her practical men has just started to visit consecutively Brazil Uruguay, Argentine, Chili, Bolivia Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezeula, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatamala.

Besides exhibiting samples of Mexican manufacturers and appointing agents, the commissioners will take up with the governments of the various countries the question of establishing direct, subsidized steamship communication.

As our total sales in the last fiscal year to the countries named aggregated only $44,388,977, and were $6,000,000 less than the previous fiscal year, it is necessary for our manufacturers and exporters to be up and doing and our congress to stop dilly-dallying with the ship subsidy urgency or future reports may show "poor" Mexico ahead of "rich" Uncle Sam in the Latin-American trade.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 16.

GOVERNOR?

Bird S. Coler, Who Will Make a Strong Fight as Democratic Caididate For Governor's Chair of New York State.



Hon Bird S Coler is the democratic nominee for governor of New York state. Mr. Coler enjoys great personal popularity and he will make a hard fight to defeat Governor Odell, who is a candidate for re-election on the republican ticket.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN VARIOUS FIELDS.

That a journalistic training does not always hamper a man in a business career, says the Editor and Publisher, is shown by the fact that a large number of former newspaper men are now holding high positions in Wall street. John C. Hendrix, president of the Bank of Commerce, was formerly a reporter on the New York Sun. James B. Dill the corporation lawyer, who holds the record for the organization of new companies, was once a reporter on the Tribune. Daniel S. Lamont, vice president of the Northern Pacific railroad, was in the newspaper business before he became Grover Cleveland's secretary.

Vice president Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, was a few years ago financial editor of the Chicago Tribune. C. A. Conant, treasurer of the Morton Trust company, was a year ago Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. C. S. Gleed, one of the directors of the Atchison system, had a newspaper training. Col. George Harvey, formerly managing editor of the World, and now head of Harper's, has been closely identified with a number of Mr. Whitney's business enterprises. W. R. Crowine, formerly of the World, is trust officer of the Eastern Trust company. Mr. William Steiner, one of the largest custom house brokers, was once connected with the Herald. Numerous other instances might be given of newspaper men who have made a success in business. The late Henry Villard was early in his career a Washington correspondent.

KING EDWARD AND NEWSPAPER MEN.

No monarch, according to the London Newspaper Owner and Modern Printer, has shown a warmer appreciation of newspaper power and of newspaper men than King Edward. There are quite a number of the latter who can boast of his personal friendship, and are able to show trinkets which he has given them as souvenirs. Several, indeed, belong to his immediate circle, notably Sir "Billy" Russell, the veteran war correspondent of the Times, who was once attached to his suite as honorary private secretary. King Edward, until the time of his accession to the throne, was in the habit of paying an annual visit to Sir Edward Lawson, the editor and proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, as a sort of recognition for the support which that paper had given his own and Queen Alexandra's charitable enterprises. At least two dozen newspaper editors were knighted by Queen Victoria at the suggestion of the king, several newspaper proprietors have received baronetcies and one, Lord Crenesk, has received a peerage.

POLICE ADVERTISING LOST CHILDREN.

In the police station houses of New York they have some unique ways of restoring lost children to their parents. For instance, in the thirteenth police station, situated in the lower east side of the city, where there are more lost children than in a half-dozen precints in other locations of the metropolis put together, they have hit upon a clever way of advertising the lost ones for the benefit of the parents. The youngsters seem to enjoy their juvenile experience. The captain has a number of high chairs, the regular property of the station house, and as soon as a lost child is brought in, if it is in the day time, it is set up in a high chair and the chair placed in the window. When despairing papas and mamas arrive they discover the lost ones with a glance. Occasionally there will be one little child alone occupying the advertising chair. The other day there were two little lost children at the observation posts and an unusual number of spectators on the outside, for the two infants, a small boy and tiny girl, were exchanging kisses between bites of candy.—National Advertiser.

One Brick Short.

Richard M. Hunt, the architect, used to relate that in his younger days, while supervising the erection of a brick building, a recent arrival from Cork applied for a job and was employed as a hodcarrier after being instructed that he must always carry up fourteen bricks in his hod. One morning the supply of bricks ran out, and, to his best, the new man could find out thirteen to put in his hod. In answer to a loud yell from the street one of the masons on the sixth story shrieked down:

"What do you want?"

"T'row me down wan brick," said Pat, pointing to his hod, "to make me number good!"—New York Times.

An Indication.

Bertha—I guess it's going to be a match between Maude and Charley.

Constance—So?

Bertha—Yes. Maude today spoke of his stuttering as a slight hesitancy in the enunciation of words.—Boston Transcript.

The Mantle of Charity.

"Did he marry her for her money?" asked the girl in white.

"Well, let's be charitable and say he did," answered the girl in gray. "There is no use casting aspersions on his taste and judgment."—Chicago Post.

The balky mule is an animal that can work at both ends and yet not work at all.—Baltimore News.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



Snow white clothes are the result of using

GOLD DUST

It makes light the labors of washing. Turns wash day into play day. Far better than Soap and more economical.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.

Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

THE WEDDING CAKE.

Prime, Rich Homemade Confection, Handsomely Iced.

Given our grandmothers' careful regard to mixing, sifting and patience and a slow oven—and better, an oven hotter than is required for the bean pot—then close watching until the cake is ready to be taken out, there is no reason why, with a good recipe, a homemade wedding cake cannot be the proudest achievement in the bridal preparations. According to Good Housekeeping, such is the case, and it gives instructions, about as follows, for securing this result:

Cream till very light one pound of butter; gradually add one pound of sugar and beat it well together. Separate the yolks and whites of twelve eggs. If you can have two assistants at the work, it will hasten matters if one beats the yolks till thick and lemon colored while the other whips the whites to a dry froth. It will do no harm if, during the same time, one cook continues the steady creaming of the butter and sugar. To this add the yolks of the eggs, then the whites. Add one pound of flour, saving from this quantity one-third of a cupful to dredge the fruit, which is added later. Now put in two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, three-fourths of a teaspoonful each of nutmeg, allspice and mace, half a teaspoonful of cloves and a quarter of a cupful or a little more of milk, if your principles forbid the use of the brandy which allows the traditional wedding cake to be made a month or six weeks before it is needed that it may improve with age.

The fruit mixture required to enrich this batter is three pounds of raisins seeded and cut in halves, one pound of currants, one pound of citron cut in very thin slices and one pound of finely chopped figs. Dredge the raisins, figs and currants with flour and add to the cake. Butter and flour a large round pan and into this put a layer of the cake mixture. Dredge the citron with flour and lay it carefully over the batter. Cover with the remainder of the mixture; lay the rest of the citron on top. Cover the pan with a buttered paper, tying it down about the rim; then steam for three hours. Afterward bake for one and a half hours in a very slow oven.

If you are not an expert on the use of the pastry bag in icing, the cake might be given a caterer for finishing touches, or take a private lesson on ornamental frosting at a cooking school. This would cost no more than the baker would charge, and you would obtain a knowledge that would enable you to be prepared for a second wedding in the family.

A pastry bag is made of a half yard square of rubber cloth folded into a three cornered bag. The end is cut off, and into it is slipped an icing tube, which can be bought for 15 cents at any kitchen furnishing house. Fill the point of the bag with the thick frosting and squeeze it through in any pattern desired. Roses, stars or hearts can be achieved according to the shape of the tube. Hold the point of the bag in the left hand while using and squeeze the frosting through.

Cheerful Yellow.

Few people in furnishing a winter house seem to recognize the value of yellow as an element of cheer in a room, particularly if the latter is inclined to be dark. The sunshiny effect of yellow damask, for instance, is striking, especially if the outer world is stormy and cheerless. Going recently into a little yellow drawing room on a rainy day, this fact struck the writer most forcibly. The contrast between the murky, cold and already darkening winter afternoon and the cheerful gleam of the firelight on the satin figures in the weave of the damask curtains and chairs and sofas, seeming almost like glancing sunbeams, had produced an instantaneous effect on the minds and spirits of people present. The woodwork in this pretty room was all white; the walls, wainscoted in square paneling for about five feet from the floor, were above that covered with the yellow damask. On this pretty background a number of water colors showed to excellent advantage.

A Parisian Coiffure.

Hairdressing has many fancies, yet most of them are revivals from picturesque styles of long ago. Long curls and other vagaries are indulged in by the youthful, and little innovations to



LOW COIFFURE WITH PARISIAN KNOT.

suit the individual style are permissible to every one. A charming Parisian coiffure is constructed with a knot, which may be low, as in the cut, or may be set higher on the head. The hair is softly waved in the popular style, with a dip in front. Rich side-combs in shell and gold add to the general effectiveness.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

IT MADE LEMAITRE SIGH.

A Gesture and an Accent That He Could Not Reproduce.

The [illegible] recalls the following anecdote of Frederic Lemaitre, who [illegible] elected with marvelous success in a play by D'Ennery and Marc Fournier when one evening after the second or third performance he was suddenly addressed by a stranger. 'How much will you take to be ill tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and for a month?'

"Lemaitre dragged the unknown under a street lantern and looked at him. He was a well known writer. 'It is you!' said the actor. 'Why do you wish me to be ill?'

"The other hesitated slightly as he explained his strange proposition. He was inspired by an insane hatred toward Marc Fournier and had sworn to avenge himself on his enemy by all conceivable means. 'Help me to wreck his drama,' he concluded, 'and I will make you rich. I have the means to do it. You earn a great deal. I will give you ten times as much for six months longer than your piece will last. Will you agree?'

"Lemaitre had quickly recovered himself. He seized the man by the collar, shook him hard for a minute and then, with a vigorous kick, thrust him away, crying: 'How much will I take? Thirty pieces of silver, Judas!'

"An old actor who told the story added, 'How often has Frederic Lemaitre sighed in my presence when he recalled the episode, "Alas, I shall never be able to reproduce the gesture and the accent of that moment!"'"

Do Not Sleep on Your Left Side.

When a patient complains of a bad taste in his mouth every morning on waking up, says a physician, the first question I ask him is as to the position he assumes when going to sleep. An immense number of people sleep on the left side, and this is the most common cause of the unpleasant taste which is generally attributed to dyspepsia. If a meal has been taken within two or three hours of going to bed, to sleep on the left side is to give the stomach a task which it is difficult in the extreme to perform. The student of anatomy knows that all food enters and leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but conducive to sound repose.

The action of the heart is also interfered with considerably, and the lungs are unduly compressed. It is probable that lying on the back is the most natural position, but few men can rest easily so, and hence it is best to cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side. It is very largely a matter of habit, and the sooner it is acquired the better for the sleeper and the worse for the physician.

The Bucket Shop.

The name bucket shop is said to have originated in Chicago when legitimate brokers would not handle an order for less than 5,000 bushels, and a lot of places sprang up where men of small means could speculate on a trifling capital, as small as a dollar, and these speculators were spoken of contemptuously as buying and selling wheat by the bucket full. The term was eventually applied to all brokerage in stocks and grain when the amounts dealt in were smaller than legitimate dealers or brokers would handle and more particularly to places where there were really no legitimate transactions, but where the proprietor and customer simply bet on the market, the proprietor allowing the customer to take either end of the bet in consideration of a commission, which in reality is his percentage in the game.

Men and Salutes.

A recent writer says: "The Chinaman bends to the very ground when he salutes; the Russian, farther west, takes off his hat and scrapes with it his very path; in Prussian Konigsberg, always farther west, the passersby salute each other by taking off their hats or caps very low; in Berlin the head covering is raised but little; in Paris still less, in London not at all or with a difference. The American keeps his hat on immovably and never bends, but all civilized nations, of course, take off their hats to the ladies."

A Heathen's Idea.

A Chinaman who acted as secretary to a former Chinese minister to England has published a book in which he says:

"There is nothing which an American won't say, there is nothing which an Englishman won't eat, there is nothing an Italian won't sing, there is no measure to which a Frenchman won't dance, and there is nothing Russians won't covet."

Wouldn't Lose That Pleasure.

"So you never talk about people behind their backs?"

"No," answered the woman, with a grim expression. "If I know anything which would annoy a friend, I always tell it in her presence. I wouldn't miss seeing her embarrassment for anything."—Washington Star.

A Synonym.

"What is a synonym?" asked a teacher.

"Please, sir," said a lad, "it's a word you can use in place of another if you don't know how to spell the other one."

Puzzled.

A tiny little city boy on a visit to his grandmother in the country saw her plucking a hen. He looked into her face and said, "Do you take off their clothes every night, grandma?"

An Adequate Supply.

"Henpeck has given up smoking, eh? That takes a good deal of will power."

"Yes. His wife has it."—Puck.

MILK AND CREAM.

"Standardizing" as a Means of Justice to Producer and Consumer.

Selling milk by measure alone is unjust to the producer as well as the consumer. While the fallacy of this system is apparent to a few, the majority of people seem to think that "milk is milk" and that one quart is worth as much as another as long as it is sweet, according to W. J. Fraser of the Illinois station. And Professor Fraser further says as to this matter:

City or state standards, where they exist, make the sale of milk coming direct from some individual cows that give milk low in fat unlawful, while it is in reality good, wholesome milk and a perfectly legitimate product when sold at its proper price. But, what is even worse, this system prevents the man who produces rich milk from getting the price he should, according to its food value and cost of production. Milk containing a high per cent of fat is not only worth more for food, but it costs more to produce than milk containing a low per cent of fat, and the price should be governed by its composition and food value and not by its bulk.

Before there was a ready means of determining the composition of milk these difficulties could not well be overcome, and providing city standards was about all that could be done. But since the invention of the Babcock test by Dr. Babcock of the Wisconsin station, by this test and lactometer and at slight expense and trouble it is now a simple matter to determine accurately the amount of fat and solids not fat in any milk.

How to Standardize.

Since fat in milk is the most variable constituent, the other solids remaining fairly constant, standardizing milk is a comparatively simple matter. All that is necessary is to add or remove a certain amount of butter fat, which is easily done by means of the centrifugal separator or by letting the cream rise by gravity. While it is true that milk from individual cows varies somewhat from day to day, the mixed milk of a herd that is milked at regular times each day will be practically constant for that herd, because all of the cows will not test high or low on the same day. By testing the milk of a herd occasionally the per cent of fat in the milk may be known at all times with reasonable accuracy, together with the amount of skimmilk that should be added or removed to bring it to the proper standard. If the separator does good work and the amount of milk handled is small so that it does not warrant testing every day, it may be run very close to the desired per cent of fat by testing once a week, so as to be sure that it is up to the required standard. Where the quantity of milk handled is large it is more economical to run tests frequently and keep the fat at exactly the desired per cent. Even if the per cent of fat varies but slightly it makes a great difference in profit in the course of the year in a large business.

The only apparatus necessary to standardize milk is a cream separator and a milk test. For dairymen handling but a small amount of milk the same results may be accomplished by setting the milk for a time and skimming off the cream. In this case all that is necessary is a Babcock test. In this work skimmilk containing no fat must be added or removed. If the skimmilk used contains fat, proper allowance must be made according to the amount of fat contained or the results will obviously be different. Water cannot be used to dilute the milk or the per cent of solids not fat will be reduced.

The Dairyman's Interest.

A law compelling a man to standardize the milk and cream he sells would result in justice to both producer and consumer. All dairymen would then receive the legitimate price for their product according to its food value and cost of production and would not be selling 6 per cent milk in competition with 3 per cent milk and for the same price per quart.

The Apple Crop.

Reports respecting apples are favorable from New England, Michigan, Kansas, Oklahoma and portions of Illinois, Ohio and Virginia, and the outlook in Wisconsin is improved, while in Missouri the prospects are less favorable, and variable reports are received from New York. Elsewhere a light crop is indicated.—United States Weather Bureau.

Steam In the Dairy.

Since the advent of the cream separator, which is usually driven by steam power, steam has been used to clean all the utensils in the dairy. Not only is it efficient for this purpose, but as a germ destroyer there is nothing better because it penetrates to the bottom of the seams and heats the metal to such a degree as to kill dangerous germs.

Agricultural Notes.

The Maine station finds it easy to raise blueberries from seed.

Finely spraying with bordeaux for blight saved the cucumber pickle crop on the extensive fields of a farm this season.

The value of the broom corn crop averages about $80 per ton, or $20 an acre, and farmers in New England think there is more profit in other crops.

A cranberry crop above the average in quality and quantity is the general estimate.

Why not keep the farm neat? One "keep" clean is worth more and far easier than two or three "make" cleans.

Discard onion sets and sow the hardy white onions, say some of the growers.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A $1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

Saturday, Oct. 18th,

Matinee and Night.

STETSON'S

ORIGINAL BIG DOUBLE SPECTACULAR

Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LEON W. WASHBURN.

THE BARNUM OF THEM ALL.

More Grand Novelties Than Ever.
Gorgeous Scenery. Mechanical Effects.
Prof. Gibson's Military Band.
Colored Female Fife and Drum Corps.
Blood Hounds.
Beautiful Chariots and Tableaux Wagons Drawn by Handsome Shetland Ponies
Genuine Cake Walkers.
Buck and Wing Dancers.
Male and Female Quartettes.
Jubilee Singers.
Grand Vision and Transformation Scenes.
Eva and Her Golden Chariot.
Watch for the Big Parade—It Beats a Circus.

Prices .....10c, 20c, 30c and 50c

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office.

Monday Evening, Oct. 20th.

The Greatest Musical Triumph of the Century.

JOHN C. FISHER and THOS. W. RYLEY'S

Magnificent Production of

FLORODORA

BOOK BY OWEN HALL.
MUSIC BY LESLIE STUART.

PRODUCTION COMPLETE

SAME AS GIVEN IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND OVER

2 YEARS IN NEW YORK CITY

"FLORODORA" PRICES, AS FOLLOWS

35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50

Sale of seats opens Friday morning, Oct 18th, at Music Hall Box Office.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

ALSO

Reading and Wilkesbarre Coals

Best Preparation Obtainable In This City.

137 MARKET ST.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

AND

EXPERT HORSE SHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY

NO. 118 MARKET ST

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BRIEFLY TOLD.

There is No Use Leaving Portsmouth. Believe the Statements of Portsmouth Residents.

Endorsements by residents of Portsmouth.

Proof positive from Portsmouth people.

Cannot be evaded or doubted.

Read this statement.

Mr. Thomas E. Blake of No. 6 Green street says:—"As I grew I always had a weak back and kidneys and finally a painful and annoying urinary trouble developed. The kidney secretions were high colored, contained a gritty substance like sand and brick dust and they were often thick and of a milky hue. Mornings I was so weak that many a time I had to slide downstairs, being unable to attempt it on my feet, and this was often accompanied by dizziness and distress. I tried remedies, then one doctor and the cause until I went to Philbrick's then another, but nothing got down to pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills. I paid at a single time $8.00 to a doctor for medicine, but it did not do me a cent's worth of good. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills after my experience. They are a valuable remedy."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES AND GENTS TAILOR

20 High Street.

W. E. Paul

RANGES

—AND—

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts

39 to 45 Market Street

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

MINERS ARE BUSY

Delegates Being Chosen For Monday's Convention.

Some Of Them May Oppose The Arbitration Proposition.

Practically Certain That A Majority Will Favor It, However.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 17.—In accordance with the call issued yesterday, all locals of the miners' union throughout the coal fields began electing delegates today to the convention which is to be held here Monday, to consider the arbitration plan submitted by President Roosevelt. The meetings will all have been held by tomorrow night.

It is practically certain that a majority of the delegates will come to the convention instructed to vote in favor of accepting the arbitration scheme. The principal officers of the union say there is no fear that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat the efforts of those who favor arbitration.

It is estimated that twenty-five per cent. of the collieries will be in operation on the first day after the suspension is over.

Mr. Nichols Not Alarmed.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 17.—Reports were circulated tonight that locals of the United Mine Workers in West Scranton, Pittston and some other localities had voted to instruct their delegates to oppose the acceptance of the operators' propositions unless the companies would agree to discharge the non-union men, take back all old employes, drop the suits instituted against the strikers and recognize the miners' union. It was impossible to verify these reports, but they are persistently and generally circulated.

District President Nichols said today:

"I have heard of locals in different places being disposed to vote against the proposition and I must admit the reports are causing some worry at headquarters. I am satisfied, however, that the convention will accept the proposition.

"I want it stated that the report that I am opposed to the proposition is absolutely false and without foundation."

Date Uncertain.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Brigadier General John M. Wilson, the military member of the coal strike arbitration commission, and Col. Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt today.

On leaving the white house, Gen. Wilson said that the body would probably be organized in Washington, but when and where its sittings would be held were details to be worked out by the commission itself.

Mitchell To The President.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The response of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, to President Roosevelt's notification that he had appointed a commission, was made public today.

It informs him of the action of the executive boards of districts one, seven and nine in calling a convention and agreeing to recommend unanimously the resumption of work and the submission of the differences between the "operators and the mine workers of the anthracite coal fields" to the commission.

The reply expresses confidence that the convention will agree to the arbitration of the eminent and impartial men chosen by the president and expresses gratitude to the president for his patriotic efforts to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike.

The reply goes at length into the grievances of the miners and concludes with the expression of the hope and belief that from this arbitration will come "a complete, satisfactory and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field."

Instructed To Accept.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., Oct. 17.—Twenty meeting of locals of the United Mine Workers were held in this region today and delegates to the Wilkesbarre convention were chosen.

In nearly every instance the delegates were instructed to follow the advice of President Mitchell and the district officers.

Confidence In Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 17.—All the locals throughout the anthracite coal fields are engaged today in electing delegates to the mine workers' convention to be held in the Nesbitt theatre here next Monday to consider the acceptance of the plan of arbitration submitted by President Roosevelt.

These meetings are being held in accordance with the call sent out yesterday by three executive boards. There is nothing on the surface at this time to intimate that the arbitration will not be accepted. President Mitchell knows the sentiment of the men and would not have agreed to the proposition had he any doubt that a delegate convention would not ratify his action.

Objections will be raised on the floor of the convention to certain features of the plan, but they will not be of a serious nature.

One of the many obstacles to be surmounted by the union is that of finding work immediately for all of the strikers.

Every man wants his old place back, but as the companies have decided to take care of all men who have stood by them during the strike there will be some disappointments.

This matter will be fought out on the floor of the convention. Officers of the union confidently believe that it will be amicably adjusted.

It is probable that the delegates will decide to care for all men who are not given work at once.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

An Endeavor To Stimulate The Enthusiasm Alreay Existing On The Subject Of Good Roads In This State.

Nashua, Oct. 17.—The Board of Trade of this city has, through its officers, extended to the members of the various boards in other cities, an invitation to come to Nashua next Tuesday at the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Trade.

The visitors will be met at arrival of trains by a committee and escorted to City Hall. At ten o'clock a special train will convey the visitors and members of the local board to Tyngsboro, where the Massachusetts boulevard will be inspected, then returning by same train to South Nashua where a short stop will be made at "Charlesmont," the home of the Hon. Charles S. Collins. Refreshments will be served, after which carriages will take the entire party over the proposed State road extension to Nashua.

On arriving at Nashua a dinner will be served in Beasom Hall by Caterer Tanner of Haverhill, followed by speeches and a general discussion of the Good Roads' question for this state.

The central idea of this movement is to stimulate the enthusiasm for a state road through the Merrimac Valley to the White mountains, from which wing roads will eventually be constructed, reaching out to, and through every town and city of prominence in the state. This is of vital importance to every citizen, and in each community where a Board of Trade exists, which is composed largely of the active and aggressive business men, it means a harmony of action which will eventually place New Hampshire second to no state in the Union, for properly constructed roads.

To the majority of citizens every foot of road properly constructed means a tremendous saving in dollars in the way of repairs and expenses, incident to business and pleasure traveling, and at the same time makes a carriage trip not the tedious journey of today, but a luxury, which the older countries of the world long ago appreciated, and for which millions of dollars have been expended to the lasting benefit of succeeding generations.

Prominent speakers from this state and adjoining states, will talk upon this question, and the meeting is bound to be of profit to every one who attends.

It is expected that this will be an entering wedge which will mean much to the state not only for its residents, but for the thousands of summer visitors who are coming every year in increasing numbers into the state and who annually leave millions of dollars for the individual and general benefit of the inhabitants.

The whwole expense of entertaining will be borne by the Nashua Board of Trade outside of the car fares of the members to and from their homes.

ROBERTS INVITED.

English General Likely To Visit America Next Year.

London, Oct. 17.—The Associated Press learn that Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have tendered Earl Roberts a cordial invitation to visit the United States and there is a possibility that he will cross in time to witness the international yacht races in 1903. It is Earl Roberts' desire that Generals French and Kelly-Kenny accompany him.

Ambassador Choate gave an elaborate dinner at the Carlton hotel tonight in honor of Generals Corbin, Young, Wood and Merritt. The dinner was a purely social function and there were no speeches.

Ambassador Choate proposed a single toast: "King Edward and President Roosevelt."

Generals Corbin and Young, with their staffs, will sail for home on the American line steamer Philadelphia tonight. General Wood will remain over here until November.

BUCHANAN HANGED.

Negro Murderer Pays Penalty Two Hours After Receiving Sentence.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Oct. 17.—Jim Buchanan, colored, the murderer of the Hicks family, was tried here today, a plea of guilty was accepted by the judge, and the negro, who waived the thirty days' delay allowed him by law, was legally hanged, within two hours after the sentence had been passed.

Ten days ago, Farmer Hicks, his wife and daughter, were found murdered in their home and a week later Buchanan was arrested and confessed to the triple murder.

SNOW STORMS IN RUSSIA.

Vienna, Austria, Oct. 17.—Violent snow storms are reported throughout Russia. Heavy drifts have delayed railroad trains many hours.

HUGHES GUILTY.

Convicted Of Murder Of Patrolman Thomas Keefe.

The Crime Was Committed Eight Months Ago.

George Blake, Hughes' Companion, Acquitted For Lack Of Evidence.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct., 17.—George W. Hughes was found guilty in the second degree and George F. Blake not guilty of the murder of Patrolman Thomas Keefe of Everett, by a jury in the Middlesex superior court at 10.50 tonight.

The defendants were uncle and nephew and the verdict as given on Blake was found by order of Judge Harris, as he said the evidence was not sufficient against the lad.

Officer Keefe was shot and killed during the night of February 20, last, and the evidence showed that both the defendants were out that night, with the intention of doing some unlawful act, presumably burglary, and that Officer Keefe stopped and questioned them.

The officer was shot in the back and it was shown that Harris discharged a revolver while the weapon was being held in his coat pocket.

PLANS FOR CUP DEFENDER.

Work Will Be Commenced In The Herreshoff Yards, Ere Long.

Bristol, R. I., Oct. 17.—The order for the new cup defender which is to sail in the coming races with Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III has been placed with the Herreshoffs here, according to a report which emanates from authoritative source.

In anticipation of the arrival of the challenge from Sir Thomas the plans for the new craft were drawn up many weeks ago and orders were placed for construction metal and other requisites so that the builders are now actually ready to begin on the work as soon as the material has been assembled. While the order has been placed thus early indications taken from the condition of affairs about the boat shops here point to the correct ness of supposition that operations on the craft will not be commenced for at least a month.

Word comes from a number of distant cities that the work of loading material upon cars for shipment here has already commenced.

FIRMIN IS COMING.

Haytian Revolutionary Leader On His Way To The United States.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, Oct. 17.—The report that M. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, had embarked on the U. S. S. Cincinnati is confirmed.

The troops of the provisional government surrounded Gonaives, the headquarters of the revolutionists.

The Cincinnati, the French cruiser D'Assas and the German cruiser Falke are off Gonaives for the protection of foreign interests.

It is hoped that the revolutionists will surrender Gonaives and thus save the town from the damage and loss of life which must result if the government troops are compelled to attack the place.

NAVAL EXPERTS AT ODDS.

Melville Wants Heavy Machinery and Plenty of Power in New Cruisers; Bowles Opposes Him.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—Two of the most powerful armored cruisers yet designed for the navy are now the subject of wide difference of opinion among members of the construction board concerning the amount of horse power that should be allowed them to develop the required speed of twenty-two knots.

The discussion became lively at the board meeting today, when Rear Admiral Melville took the position that these ships, which are intended to be the most formidable of their class, should not have the narrow margin of power to speed insisted upon by Chief Constructor Bowles. The dispute promises to delay the issuing of advertisements for the bids on these ships, which might have been contracted for months ago.

The chief constructor urges that the horse power be reduced, while Admiral Melville stands for heavy machinery and plenty of steam power. This is the first time that so serious a difference has occurred in the board on the question of speed for new ships, the tendency heretofore having been to give ships the highest possible speed for vessels of their class.

The two ships will each represent when in commission an expenditure of about $6,000,000.



PERRY DAVIS'

Painkiller

Instantly relieves **sprains, strains and bruises.** Take no substitute. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

THE GROWTH OF A NEW INDUSTRY.

The greatly increasing use of the material called cement, for other purposes than that for which it was first used—to serve as a substitute for mortar in the laying of stone and brick, has attracted considerable attention. Here in the city of Albany we see it used, mixed with broken stone, to form stoops, retaining walls and docks. In the city of Rensselaer it is being used with good results to patch asphalt pavement. There seems to be no good reason why the walls of a whole building could not be made of cement mixed with broken stone.

How greatly the use of cement has increased, not only in this country but abroad, is evident from figures compiled by the bureau of statistics of the United States treasury department, showing production, exports and imports in the years from 1893 to 1901 inclusive. In the first mentioned year there were produced in the United States 8,002,467 barrels of cement, and 2,812,336 barrels were imported. The exports, if there were any, were so small that they do not appear upon the records. Not until 1897 were reports of exports of cement received. In that year they amounted to 38,490 barrels. But in 1901 the production had grown to 20,068,737 barrels, exports had increased to 651,526 barrels, and imports had decreased to 1,059,610.

All these figures are small in comparison with those relating to most other American industries, but they are important and significant in that they show rapid development of an industry that was in its infancy only ten years ago. When it is remembered that there is virtually no limit to the continuance of this development, either in respect to the supply of raw material or in respect to the demand for the finished product, it will be readily seen that the cement industry is destined to take its place among the leading ones of this country.—Albany paper.

MONEY GROWING WILD.

The fairy tale of money growing on bushes was realized lately along the right of way of the Burlington railroad between Hyannis and Alliance.

A gang of section men was at work when one of them noticed something that looked like a bill waving from the tangled top of a sunflower growing by the roadside. He investigated. It was a treasury note for $10.

He walked a few steps farther and there, nodding from a branch of a bit of dog fennel, was another bill of similar denomination.

He called to his companions and the entire gang threw down their tools and started on a money hunt for three hours they searched up and down the right of way and far afield.

At almost every yard their trouble was rewarded by finding either a $5 or a $10 bill. Some bills were tangled in the tops of weeds, others half hidden in bushes along the fence and still others in the stubble of the field.

The entire day's clean-up of the night was $2,135. When the find was reported word came from headquarters that a money pouch containing $3,500 had been lost from an express shipment the day before.

The supposition is that the bag fell out of the open car door and was found to pieces under the wheels and the contents were scattered to the winds. This hypothesis is supported by the later discovery of portions of the damaged pouch.

NOT FAR OFF.

The expenses of the office of the first assistant postmaster-general next year will aggregate over $81,000,000, or more than the total annual expenditures for the entire postal service prior to 1893. First Assistant Postmaster General Wynn intimates that the deficit of the postoffice department next year will be about $1,000,000, and that in another year the department will be self-supporting. The last year in which the receipts of the postal service exceeded the expenditures was just before the rate of letter postage was reduced from three to two cents. Officials of the postoffice department believe that when the postal service again becomes self-supporting congress will pass a one-cent letter rate postage law. Postmaster-General Payne is said to favor such a move.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

The total value of contracts awarded on new buildings and engineering enterprises throughout New England for the past week, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge company of Boston, approximates $1,607,000 as against $2,763,000 for the corresponding week last year, making a total of $113,615,000 to date this year as against $99,960,000 for the corresponding period last year.

About 20 per cent. of the contracts awarded are for new dwellings, apartment, hotels, etc., while 20 per cent. is for mills, factories and other manufacturing buildings.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

THE HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest Work

—AT—

Reasonable Prices.

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of

Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

7·20·4

10c CIGAR

is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

has been on the market for the past fifty years It has been used on the

Principal Government and Oth Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers Architects and Consumers generally Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

— AND —

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

5 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

PRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



ow, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to $5 per roll, suitble for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patters. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

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Telephone 37—2

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1902.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for a series of races for the America's cup has been received by the New York yacht club, and accepted. The name of the challenging yacht is to be the Shamrock III, and she is to be ninety feet long on the load water line, and cutter rigged. Of course she will not be a real yacht, but a racing freak, as other recent challengers have been; and of course the defender will be a racing freak, as other recent defenders have been. The races are to be the best three in five, and governed by the same rules and conditions as those of the last contest, the first race to be sailed on Thursday, Aug. 2, 1903, and the others each Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday following until the further custody of the cup is decided. We hope our freak will beat Lipton's in the end, but we would kind of like to see his freak win one or two of the races.

More sad tidings for the anti-imperialists—also for those democratic statesmen who foresaw the overthrow of our country's liberty, and the establishing of a military despotism in its place looming up close ahead when the strength of the regular army was raised to 100,000 men. The war department is preparing the orders for reducing the army from 69,000, its present number, to 59,600 men, which is the minimum fixed by the act of congress, this latest reduction being made practicable by the continued rapid pacification of the Philippines consequent on the better understanding by the Filipinos of what American control of their islands really means—that it means to them a far greater measure of peace, security and liberty than they have ever known or even dreamed of. The reduction will be effected simply by discontinuing enlistments until the number fixed is reached. All this must be as saddening to the anti-imperialists as the ending of the coal strike appears to be to some democratic politicians and papers.

Mrs. Carrie Nation went into a saloon in Austin, Texas, Thursday, and when the proprietor, who is an alderman of the city and was acting as his own barkeeper at the time, asked her to go out, she replied: "I am Carrie Nation, and was never known to leave a saloon hell until I got good and ready." Mrs. Nation will not be able to make that statement hereafter, with truth, for the aldermanic dispenser of fluid enthusiasm came from behind the bar, took her by the back of the neck with one hand and by an arm with the other, and pushed her into the street, throwing her gripsack of toy tomahawks after her. Then the police of the city dispersed the sidewalk assembly that gathered to hear her defy the demon rum and its emissary inside the door, and made her move on to the next town. She probably will not speak in such complimentary terms of Texas as she did of New Hampshire after her visit here a month or so ago.

Those theorists who have insisted that the Filipinos are entirely capable of self government have an object lesson afforded them in the recent occurrences in Porto Rico. It will hardly be contended that the Porto Ricans, a homogeneous people of Caucasian race, are less qualified for self rule than the mixed population of the Philippines, made up of tribes ranging from semi-civilization to absolute savagery, speaking dozens of different languages and professing all sorts of religions; but the Porto Ricans have demonstrated that they have yet much to learn before they will be really fit to govern themselves. The recent election registrations in Porto Rico have been an absolute farce, as nearly all over the island the officials of the party in power prevented the members of the other party from registering. Bye and bye they will learn that in a free country minorities have a right to be heard, if not to rule; they evidently do not know it now.

In our news columns today we publish an article relative to the coming good roads meeting of the New Hampshire Board of Trade. New Hampshire is at last waking up to the importance of improved highways and definite measures have been taken in various sections of the state to bring about better conditions than have prevailed in the past.

The State Board of Trade has been largely instrumental in securing funds for the construction of such modern and up to date roads as have been built and proposes to continue its agitation along the same lines. The meeting at Nashua is part of a definitely organized campaign and as such assumes an importance which, we fear, many citizens of the state do not appreciate.

The proper development of New Hampshire's resources and the growing importance of its summer resorts demand better public roads than we now have, and when our people realize the vital nature of the question we may look for commercial and industrial progress, the like of which we have never dreamed.

SNAP—SHOTS.

There is no lack of democratic stumps this year, but there is a shyness of occupants.

Your "Uncle Hood" Boies of Iowa seems to be prancing to the front with much of his old time vigor.

Doubtless it is a considerable comfort to the democrats to learn that continued wet weather has dampened the Iowa corn prospects.

Secretary Shaw has come into great prominence before the country within the past year. He was a plain Iowa farmer, but he must be regarded as one of the strong brainy men of the administration and the party.

A tug on Lake Michigan lost its smoke stack in a recent storm. The tug became practically helpless. This is the guaranty held out by the democrats. "Give us a chance and we will knock over all the smoke stacks of the country."

It has been suggested that whenever our pride, the gaily bedecked Corbin, dines with royalty, we all remove our hats at the appointed hour. From the stories which come across the water it is feared that not only will the gallant general have to shake out a reef in his waist-band, but a new block will have to be built for the manufacture of his hats.

AMERICAN "MILITARISM."

Another blow has been dealt to the feelings of the alarmists who have been declaring that, with a regular army of 65,000 men to serve a people of eighty millions, we were steadily drifting into "militarism." The army is no longer to be one of 65,000 men, but one of 59,600. Doubtless, under the policy which now governs the war department, the force would be reduced lower than the second figure if an act of congress had not prescribed that as a minimum.

Our military establishment is now at the very lowest notch consistent with public safety. It is really at too low a notch. We are at the bottom of things in this regard. Though brought by the march of events to a point where as large a force as 100,000 men seemed absolutely necessary to meet the needs of our greatly enlarged national responsibilities, we have deliberately chosen to adhere to our old ideas—to maintain but a skeleton regular establishment, and depend upon hastily-raised volunteers for the national defense in an emergency.

Whether or not this dependence is wise, the reduction of the national military establishment below 60,000 men emphasizes the necessity of sensible and modern legislation for the militia. It may be necessary to remain on the basis of 1870 in military matters, but it is not necessary, nor safe, nor wise to remain on the basis of of 1793.—New York Mail and Express.

DEMOCRATIC CIRCUSES.

The outfit of the Tom Johnson circus in Ohio cost $125,000, and the daily expenditure is about $2,500 a day. And it isn't much of a circus at that, with the gate receipts entirely inadequate to the needs of the pay roll. If Tom really wants a show for his money it might be cheaper after all to engage the Nebraska orator, notwithstanding the high rates charged by the latter. The Bryan circus always did draw a crowd. But there is a shrewd suspicion that Tom has an eye on the democratic presidential nomination himself.

Little Children

can safely take this famous well-known remedy. Made entirely of herbs, warranted free from mercury, and poisonous substance, that is why everyone likes

Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere—In boxes 10c. and 25c.

The Herald's Daily Puzzle.



"HERE COMES THE 'SQUIRE." WHERE?



BIGGEST AND BEST.

What is said to be the biggest and best Uncle Tom's Cabin company traveling will appear at Music hall this afternoon and evening. It is known from ocean to ocean as Leon W. Washburn's Stetson Uncle Tom's Cabin company, and is composed of fifty men, women and children, all capable actors, actresses, singers and dancers. As a scenic production, it is said to be better than any other. Among others worthy of special mention are the Ohio river by moonlight, the beautiful vision scene and the gorgeous transformation scene at the close. A number of prize Shetland ponies, trick mules and Col. Sawyer's splendid pack of genuine Siberian bloodhounds are special features.

EVER-WELCOME FLORODORA.

At Music hall, on Monday evening next, local playgoers will have their second look at the famous two year old musical success, beautiful, tuneful Florodora. For nearly two years Florodora was played in New York and to business that was invariably limited to the full capacity of the Casino, and its popularity has by no means diminished, since its fortunate owners in America, Managers John C. Fisher and Thomas W. Ryley, have no less than three companies now touring the country. No one company could possibly fill the time, so numerous has been the demand for it by local theatrical managers throughout the United States and Canada. In this connection it may be said that there is no number one, two or three Florodora company, but that each one of the three now producing the piece is fully equal in size and quality. Eminent artists are engaged with each, and the company to present the musical idyl here next Monday evening numbers nearly seventy people. Aside from its now familiar music, Florodora is surrounded with pretty scenery, and the costumes are an important factor in the production. There are lots of pretty women to wear them, and it goes without further comment that Florodora will have a splendid welcome at Music hall.



The Double Sextette in Florodora.

SUCCESS OF PHINNEY AND HIS BAND.

The reputation of Phinney and his band became national during his six months' engagement at the World's Columbian exposition, when millions of people, representing every country, listened to his superb concerts.

Since that time the band has played at nearly every large exposition, national and political convention and celebration. It has given over five thousand concerts and traveled more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand miles.

Mr Phinney well deserves the great reputation he has attained and through his untiring efforts has brought this band to the foremost position in the hearts of the American people. One secret of the excellence of Phinney's band lies in the fact that every member is an artist, many of whom are capable of executing intricate solos, and each member fully understands what is expected of him by his leader in every point of phrasing and tone. With a musical library aggregating several thousand pieces, and experts employed in arranging new selections, Mr. Phinney is never at a loss to provide, on short notice, a unique and appropriate program.

COCHISE'S SUBSTITUTES.

When Arizona was playing in one of the principal eastern cities the advance man received this telegram: "Cochise on sick list. Hire substitute, black, spirited and lively. "Cochise" is an indispensable member of the Arizona cast, although he receives no other compensation for his services than board and traveling expenses. He came from Arizona, and was installed in the role by Gov. Murphy of that state, who presented him to the company. The advance man took the telegram to a nearby livery stable and made negotiations for a "Cochise." On the night of the opening performance the substitute appeared punctually, led by the livery stable proprietor himself. He was a splendid horse—in appearance. A crowd of admirers gathered around him and, to express his appreciation, 'Chochise" stood on his right front foot and kicked a table almost over the footlights. The ladies ran to their dressing rooms, and when the stableman assured them that the horse was "just playing," they replied with some warmth that they did not care to play with a horse that way. "Cochise's" cue came and he refused to go on. The propertyman tugged at the bridle and, in the course of the argument, said things unfit for publication. Two men beat from behind with knotted ropes, but all to no avail was this gentle persuasion. The act had to proceed without him. After this, whenever a piece of scenery was moved, the horse seemed to think it was done solely for his amusement, and would prance around and kick at it. As it seemed impossible to do anything with him, two men were appointed to stand guard until the horse could be removed. They led him into a corner and turned his face to the wall. He was now looking at one of the "drops" belonging to the house. It was a pink moon rising over a purple sea. For some reason it seemed to displease "Cochise," who immediately stuck one of his front feet through it. The manager of the opera house now came up and lodged a formal complaint against the animal, insisting that he be ejected and that the company manager pay for the mutilated "drop." The owner of "Cochise" appeared at this moment and the whole crowd turned fiercely upon him and began to express opinions of the horse. (Not a word of this could possibly be published.) The stableman did not share the prevailing excitement. He merely said, as he gathered up the bridle, "You said you wanted a spirited, lively black horse, and I supplied one. Now give me my money."

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS

The cruiser Gloucester has arrived at Norfolk, and the training ship Essex is in Hampton Roads. The torpedo boat Wasp has left Norfolk for Pensacola, and the cruiser Olympia has left Boston for New York.

PRESERVE THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The policies of the republican party are like ingots of pure gold which can be coined into [illegible] to meet the pressing needs of our present prosperity; and it is only to the republican party that the country can look for such policies and methods of administration as will insure a continuation of that prosperity.

Senator Gallinger sounded the keynote for this campaign when he said on the floor of the senate, "Prosperity is the issue, all other questions are secondary." The vital question before us today is not what our opponents may think of our army, our navy or our Washington administration, but how can we keep our factories busy, our weekly payrolls heavy and our wives and families contented and happy. There is one way to effect all these most desirable objects and that is to preserve our protective tariff. Under that tariff has arisen our present prosperity, and with that tariff will that prosperity stand or fall. It is not vital whether we have too much duty in one place or too little in another, but the vital point is, what is the general result of the republican protective tariff as a whole? That result I assert to be the condition of affairs today, by which any man who wants to work can find work and draw his pay for full time every Friday night with unfailing regularity.

Was that the condition of affairs during the years 1893 to 1896, when we were afflicted with that malignant disease known as democracy, or the condition of affairs on the day when the Dingley tariff was adopted, July 24, 1897, and we threw off our habiliments of commercial and industrial woe at the trumpet call of William McKinley? Was that the condition of affairs during the years when Grover Cleveland was selling government bonds at reduced prices to pay the government's daily bills? Then we were living from hand to mouth and did not know one day what would happen the next. Now we know that if the tariff is preserved and the republican party continues in control of our affairs, national, state and municipal, each Monday morning will give us an opportunity to resume work and each Saturday night will give us our weekly pay.

I could quote miles of statistics to prove along industrial lines, that under republican policies and control our country has in the last five years, done millions upon millions more business, paid out millions upon millions more wages and made millions upon millions more homes happy and given millions more children a better education than was ever accomplished in the aggregate years during which our affairs have been under democratic control. Just let me quote one item, viz., that the total product of our factories during the fiscal year that has just closed was over 13,000 millions of gold dollars. Not the Kansas City platform kind of dollars, but real dollars worth their face the wide world over.

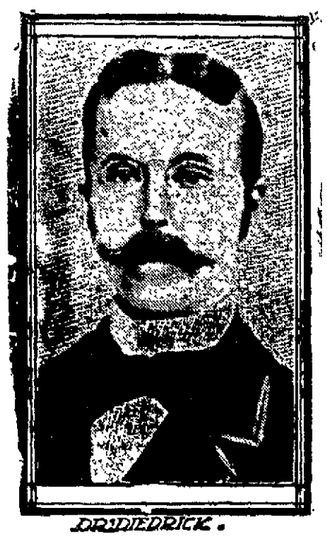
But they tell us, you are robbing the people under this protective tariff in that you are selling goods abroad cheaper than you do at home. We answer to the charge and face the jury, but what does the charge amount to? It amounts to practically nothing, because of the $13,000,000,000 worth of goods we could only spare for sale abroad $400,000. We are guilty, with extenuating circumstances, to the extent of less than one-third [illegible] of one per cent. of our total ma[illegible]re. I have said that our prospe[illegible] is contingent upon the preserva[illegible] of our tariff. How shall we preser[illegible] tariff? There is one way to do [illegible] and only one way, and that is to prevent the democrats getting control of the house of representatives. The only way to prevent that calamity is to elect republican congressmen.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., October 16.

FOR DUTY.

His Friends Declare Dr. Dedrick Endured Terrible Hardships of Frozen North Out of Motives of Sentiment.



DR. DEDRICK.

Dr. T. S. Dedrick's friends are now busy circulating the doctor's side of the great Peary controversy. They declare that out of a stern sense of duty, because he knew that the expedition had no other physician along, Dr. Dedrick, repudiated and humiliated by Peary, voluntarily stayed within reach of the expedition and heroically endured the horrible sufferings of the Arctic regions.

DINEEN'S LAST YEAR.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Announcement was made today that at the close of next season Bill Dineen, the Boston American baseball pitcher, would retire from the game and engage in commercial pursuits.

Can't be perfect without pure blood. Ruddock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Willing to Oblige.



Old Lady—You don't chew tobacco, do you, little boy?

Newsboy—No, mum, but I kin give yer a cigarette.

Something wrong



Many children who are troubled with indigestion, sour stomach, griping pains above the navel, convulsions and similar symptoms of worms, are many times treated for other diseases. The one remedy that will relieve them is True's Pin Worm Elixir. It is the best remedy in the world for worms. It is unequalled as a tonic and restorative of vital energy. For 50 years the standard household remedy for children. Absolutely harmless. *Give it to the children to guard against worms.* Sold by all druggists, 25c. Send for booklet.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR WILL CURE IT

The Only Dyspepsia Cure

Not a Patent Medicine
Not a Medicine that will Cure all Diseases.

The greatest medical discovery for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn. We have testimonials from thousands. No matter where you buy our medicine, if you do not receive a COMPLETE CURE your money will be refunded.

25 Cents At Druggists.

THE E. C. ANDREWS CO., Proprietors,

LOWELL, MASS.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, $200,000.

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JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.
CALVIN PAGE, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth hereby gives notice, that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city, on the following dates, viz: October 3d, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 27th and 28th at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the biennial election to be held November 4th, 1902.

The said board will also be in session at the same place on election day, November 4th, 1902, from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty, to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

LORENZO T. BURNHAM,
Chairman.

HERBERT B. DOW, Clerk.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 463.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hoitt;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt.at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainard Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Couhig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres,, James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

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Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

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OFFICE HOURS: [illegible] A. M., 2 P. M. 1:30 to 10 Evenings

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55,10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.56, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 900 a. m., 6.30 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9.00, a. m., 12.45 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a.m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47, a. m., 3.50 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.39 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.24, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25, a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.
Epping—9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47, a. m., 13.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, C. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth 7.50, 11.00 a. m., 2.50, 5.35 p. m.

Leave York Beach 6.40, 10.00 a. m., 1.30, 4.05 p. m.

Trains leave York Harbor 6 minutes later.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard.—7:55, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, *7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth.—8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 *10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE.
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.
Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

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PORTSMOUTH, KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1902.

From Portsmouth—*Ferry leaves P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, *6.55, *7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55, 9.25, 9.55, 10.25, 10.55, 11.25, 11.55 a. m., 12.25, 12.55, 1.25, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.25, 3.55, 4.25, 4.55, 5 25, ||5.55, 6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55, 9.25, 9.55, 10.25, 10.55 p. m.; Arrive at St. Aspinquid Park, York Beach, *6.30, *7.30, *8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

To Portsmouth—Car leaves St. Aspinquid Park, York Beach, *5.45, *6.30, ||7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, ||3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.; Arrives at P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, *6.35, *7.05, *7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 a. m., 12.05, 12.35, 1.05, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05 p. m.

*Ferry plies between Portsmouth and Kittery making close connection with electric cars.

**Cancelled Sunday.

||Mail and Express trips—week days. Car heated.

Subject to changes and unavoidable delays.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, **7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, ***10.50, p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, ||7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

**Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

***To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

||Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table In Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at *7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at **5.30 a. m., **6.50 a. m. and *10.05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road **6.10 a. m., **7.30 a. m. and *10.10 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at **6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at *10.35 and ||11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at **6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at *10.35 and ||11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Omitted holidays.
||Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for

Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6:35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9:35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10:30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for

Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5:45 a. m. and every hour until 9:45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village and Stratham waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR
AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher) 99 Market street, will receive prompt attention

M. J. GRIFFIN.

PHILIPPINE IMPRESSIONS.

Compiled at Zambcanga, Mindanao, in February, 1901.

As a United Statesan is used to comparing things by the standard of his country's age, these islands have been conquered during a much longer period, yet are in a more disunited and consequently, in a more backward state. Mindanao was discovered by Magellan during the latter part of March, 1521, being the first of the group to appear in his westward course. Taking possession of it for Spain under Carolus I., whose service he was in, instead of for his native Portugal, whose service he had left, he proceeded to Cebu, and soon perished miserably while assisting the chieftain of that territory, who was in trouble with enemies on the little island of Mactan, just across the strait from the city of Cebu. Somewhat diminished in numbers his followers departed for Spain, still going westward, and having spent only a month or so in the Philippines.

Their discovery was, however, not named such until about 1548, when in honor of the prince who afterward reigned as Felipe II., Villalobos termed them Filipinas (Philip-pines).

Nothing was done by way of colonizing the new possessions until 1565, when Legaspi arrived at Cebu bringing the first priests to remain, and in 1570 sent his grandson Salcedo to subdue Luzon. That was effected speedily and Cebu was practically abandoned for awhile, Manila becoming the capital and remaining such to the present day, although at one time hard pressed for commercial supremacy by Iloilo.

The Dutch early menaced the colony, as the Netherlands and Spain were each trying to take all of the Orient to themselves; and Portugal was active in disputing the rights Spain claimed in the Philippines. Chinese twice entered Luzon, led by pirate chieftains who met fatal reverses in trying to establish themselves. Members of the Li Mah Hong expedition who were left behind, became joint founders of the tribe termed Igorrotes and who were best known as users of the bow and arrow. In 1762 Admiral Cornish and General Draper took Manila for England but it was given up at the close of the war then on by England against Spain and France. This expedition left behind numbers of East Indian allies who intermarried among natives about the Laguna de Bay eastward of Manila. Nowadays several nationalities are well represented in the islands, and taken with the native tribes, some fifty languages and dialects are recognized. These different peoples inhabit a much smaller country than the United States, and in some respects an older one, yet the mode of living is such that a union among the different types that would make it powerful, could hardly be brought about. Let us then note some of the features that contrasted with those of our land, seem worthy of narration.

The aborigines of this part of the world are not much in evidence. They were long since crowded out of existence by Malay invaders in all but the more inaccessible parts of the larger islands. They are not tattooed savages, but are low in the scale of human intelligence and in appearance small, with blacker skin than the Malay, and with kinky hair, being known as Negritos by the Spaniards, and Aetas by some of the other natives.

The Malays had spread over the islands long before the Spaniards came, at which time missionaries from Arabia had diffused Mohammed's precepts throughout Malaysia, from the peninsula eastward to Brunei and adjacent islands. To the north of Borneo, they or their followers had penetrated to the limits of the present Sulu archipelago when the advent of Spaniards arrested their progress. Being attacked by the Spaniards they clashed, and then assuming the aggressive have always retained possession of what they first occupied—except northern Palawan or Paragua, which their sultan ceded to Spain a hundred years ago,—and until the last fifty years made incursions to the uttermost settlements, harassing all alike. The introduction of light draft gunboats, and the improvements made in firearms with which Moros could not keep pace, sufficed to make Spaniards the more formidable upon water, so that piracy is now little practiced, and the watch towers, once used to give timely warning of the approach of Moro fleets, are crumbling for want of care. Though their islands have been nominally owned and controlled by Spain, these Suluans have been a great obstacle to the occupation of them by Spaniards. They are still inhabiting the greater portion of the Southern third of the Philippines, which includes all of the Sulu archipelago.

They are a Gypsylike lot, or Bedouins, we may say—but have fixed habitations—and in lieu of the desert live much upon the water, controlling the pearl fisheries in the few places that they exist, and some clans still practice piracy along their own shores.

Moro boats with a capacity of from two or three to a dozen or fifteen people, are skillfully constructed by hewing a log to a sharp edge the entire length of one side, that to be hewn flat the width of eight or ten inches at the center, gradually narrowing toward either end and curving gracefully upward in sharp edge at the ends, forming the bottom; the remaining part of this single main piece hollowed out until the boat is as thin as though made of boards, and then the whole buoyed by means of bamboo outriggers of equal length with and placed parallel to the craft, one on either side, fastened to the ends of three or four arms that project a few feet at right angles on a downward slant from the top of the side to the water. Such boats are practically proof against accident save to the outriggers themselves which from the nature of bamboo and the way in which it is lashed is not to be counted upon. The body is made quite smooth inside and out and trimmed with nicely carved wood, the carving in particular setting it off as quite distinctly Moro. It is steered by using an oar only, and a single large sail is used when the wind is favorable. The Sulus call them dapangs, while in the Malay tongue such row boats are known, by which term they are best known in literature, though the Spanish name is vinta. They are attributed to the Pirate Indian, and in the perfection of their manufacture and in the skill that has developed their use, mirror his the reason for the terror formerly caused by a Moro war, as much as in the awful weapons wielded by the Mussulman boatmen who lent a dreadful meaning to the Sulu sea.

These southern waters are remarkably clear, making visible the corals and blue starfish in which they abound, and on dark nights are beautified by phosphorescence when disturbed. Pens are constructed for taking the many varieties of beautifully colored fish at low tide, also traps of bamboo bark, cagelike structures as large as a light wagon bed.

The clothing, woven upon their own looms by the women, is of various bright colors when new but is seldom if ever, washed. The men wear turbans of many shades, or the fez with or without tassels. At the waist sashes of different colors are wound upon each other, the outside one exposing the others where they are tied in front. A loose coat worn unbuttoned but, having tight sleeves, completes the apparel, since footwear is seldom used. Women wear a tight fitting waist and loose bifurcated skirt, and sometimes over all the salendang or sarong is thrown. Their head and feet are bare excepting when the sarong is used as a shawl. For ornaments they have wristlets of silver or bone, and quite often several of each.

The sarong is the national dress handed down from the Malay ancestry, in appearance resembling the robe of ancient Romans, being a large barreled shaped, endless piece of thin goods, hung upon one shoulder like a sash and allowed to fall with sometimes graceful abandon over the body. The children wear nothing else, but more often are entirely naked. They spend much time in swimming and diving about, and none, young or old, are out of the sun enough to be affected by it by staying in it bareheaded for hours; and this noonday sun is not one that you or I would care to remain in long, even with protection for the head.

Occasionally one, especially a priest or man of note, wears a scattering mustache and scant beard, which latter the Filipinos do not affect as an occasional mustache quite as thin as the beard of the Moro, is all that they attempt, unless hair grows from a mole; that is never trimmed. As Moros are of purer Malay stock, they are of a browner shade than Filipinos, but all of both branches have straight hair. Spanish blood has been infused among nearly all the tribes, probably from the earliest days of occupation, and Caucasian strains are very noticeable among the clans other than Moro.

At the advent of the Spaniards, the Visayans had a written language, which was so completely destroyed by the priests that all mythological and other lore became lost, and the few traditions that were not eradicated threw no light upon their past. They are inhabitants of the central Philippines and would seem to be one step removed from the Sulus or Moros who were following and, in turn, just ahead of the true Malay of today; but who, in accepting Mohammedanism at the same time that the Visayans were embracing Christianity, lost a great amount of the similarity formerly existing by reason of kinship. Until about 1550, these peoples had no religion that was as well suited to their devout and superstitious natures as the ones offered by the occidental missionaries.

In Luzon, where the head of the van had preceded, much the same occurence prevailed to destroy traces of the past, in all except the spoken languages which, though becoming more and more unlike each other, have remained distinct from acquired foreign tongues. Tagalogs in serving the Spaniards have spread their dialect throughout the islands, and some words which seem to belong to no tribe run in the languages of nearly all of them.

The term Filipino was first given to children born in the Filipinas whose parents were foreigners there. It passed from its original use however, and is now applied only to natives of the brown race who have become Christianized, that being nearly all except the Mohammedans. Half breed Spanish or Chinese children are termed mestizos (feminine, mestiza). Filipinos are of medium height, rather spare of flesh, having black hair not kinky, and rather blackish brown skin when pure blooded, but quite as often they are of some shade between that and white. On the cascos or barges propelled in the Pasig river and canals tributary to it about Manila, I have often particularly noticed the fine gloss or walnutlike polish that the boatmen exhibit, when, with bodies bared to the waist, they lean against an end of a bamboo pole the other end of which is temporarily embedded in the bottom of the stream, thus forcing the casco backward with the feet. These men have well rounded muscles, and the rich bronze effect caused by the sun glistening on their backs is pleasing to see, forming an appropriate match to the hair of the women. While employed thus, they often have their families along and live on the barge with a few chickens and what other possessions they may have. Nearly all own at least a fighting cock, and matching their birds affords the amusement that seems national here. Swarming upon the boats or at work in numbers anywhere, Filipinos are veritable "brownies."

In ordinary life the family arises early, working during the cooler hours of the morning and evening, sleeping at noonday after eating the heaviest meal of fish and rice, with fruits in season. No stoves are used for any purpose, and all cooking is done by kindling a small fire between three stones, and placing the pan or pot over them in primitive fashion. For several reasons this occurs out of doors in good weather.

The habitation, food and clothing, mode of laboring, and habits in general of the Filipino are sensibly appropriate, all things considered, although sometimes incongruous in a foreigner's view. Effort on his part is intermittent rather than steady, a condition obtaining among nearly all tropical peoples. He has learned to become satisfied with little, but is careful of that. Not wasteful, scrupulously clean and orderly, living with a view to comfort and health as best he knows in the matter of hygiene, but drainage is not properly estimated by him. His house is of nipa palm, bamboo and other such materials that are strong but do not transmit the sun's rays. Built on stilts from four to eight feet above ground or water, with ample openings, from one of which a bamboo ladder or stairway connects it with the ground, it is cool and habitable as well as inexpensive.

When anything at all the men wear straw hats usually, but the women have no head wear. If they have no parasol they frequently place a handkerchief over their heads while in the sun. They seem to disdain headgear out of vanity for the hair of which nearly all possess an abundant supply. It is combed straight backward from the forehead, and when worn hanging down the back, in many cases is quite pretty.

Footwear is commonly confined to a heelless slipper,—being a plain sole with a covering for the toes to hold it on the foot,—for the dry weather, and a high heeled, thick soled wooden clog for wet weather. Stockings are not much worn in either case.

The clothing of the women consists chiefly of red or blue cotton prints for skirts, always detached from the waist, and which are not made up into skirts, but remain oblong sheets of cloth to be wound about the body as one would shelter one's self temporarily with a blanket, tucked in at the belt to hold it in position. The waist is made with low neck and large loose sleeves often from eight to fifteen inches wide at the wrist end, narrowing toward the shoulder to the size of the arm, and commonly not drawn at the belt, but suspended from the points of the shoulders, eliminating the waist line, which is never confined by corsets.

Over the shoulders is worn the panuela or handkerchief, usually of white and folded cornerwise with two ends drawn together in front and fastened at the bosom. This produces a pleasing effect, as the panuelas are often of the delicate pineapple fibre or pina cloth, nicely embroidered. If the hair is down to dry or for other effect, they have done all that they can to be pretty unless the jewelry of doubtful value be considered. From childhood these women carry loads on the head and thereby acquire a shuffle of the legs, induced by keeping the body stiff and poised, that reminds one of the gait of a cow. Their babes are carried astride the hip, causing them to assume a slanting position, and, on the whole, one hesitates whether to term them picturesque or grotesque.

Unless they are doing work that would quickly soil them, the men wear coats and pants of pure white which are laundered frequently. When not wearing a coat they may often be seen wearing a shirt, which is much in fact an outside garment. As the pants are held by a belt under the shirt at the waist instead of by suspenders that garment then forms a coat and shirt combined. It is impressive to note what care a Filipino uses to avoid soiling his suit and white cloth shoes, which he wears indoors and on the street when the weather will permit.

The Oriental mind is sometimes unintelligible, but probably seems so because it is simplicity itself instead of being in the least intricate or deep. Of a stoically serene temperament, the quiet Filipinos remind one of old people, who sit thinking of the past, or of the silent little men in "Rip Van Winkle." It is but natural that the environment productive of such a state of mind should create "Nirvana" as the end and highest good. Had the Buddhist creed found its way to them they would no doubt be of that faith the equal of the contemplative little Japanese.

He is strictly sober, dislikes profanity, and is kind to his family; very domestic and temperate in all things industrious to the full amount of his needs and long suffering when mistreated. He can afford to wait, never forcing issues, but when the opportunity at last arrives, he has not forgotten why it presents itself. He has had nothing to do but remember it and his personal interest in swift and effectual revenge for himself is correspondingly intense. Their women possess the usual feminine devoutness in religious matters, and the priestcraft have long swayed their feelings to further all personal and political ends. At times this domineering has become more than converts could withstand, and against the crimes of unprincipled friars most of the several rebellions have been inaugurated. Those of 1872 and 1896, led by inhabitants of Cavite and Manila provinces, were quite serious. Had not Americans interfered it is doubtful what the outcome would have been in the last one, although former ones were quelled by means of the confessional and inciting the tribes against one another.

Taxes are too heavy to be borne and are without commonwealth improvements in return. Marriage and burial ceremonies are made luxurious in cost, with compulsory military service, and little justice unless it be bought and well paid for in advance. The accumulation of visible wealth only made the owner prey for extortion from state and church officials alike, hence a righteous disinclination to work. The astonishingly low wages paid these people is a matter of notoriety. It has become second nature for them to shun tasks and responsibilities of all kinds. Planters find it necessary to advance them sums before they can be induced to work at all, in many cases, and they are not to be depended upon then, as their interest in business is not often quickened until they have lost at gambling. They require to be constantly overseen when at work and exhaust the patience of him who undertakes that part.

The Philippine horse is a mere pony and of little use for more than a carriage nag. Of that work they get quite enough, as the carriages, two wheeled quilezs, carramates and calesas of the colony are in constant use in the cities. Driving or walking, the custom is to use the left side of the road, turning to the left on meeting another. The narrow streets are often blocked in an effort to accommodate the variegated mass, especially if the caravao is present in numbers.

These caravaos are to this part of the world, what the camel is to desert regions, but unlike the camel, require a daily bath, which, when they have their own way lasts throughout the heated portion of the day. Of the species of water ox that gave the name buffalo to the American bison, they are like the bison in the possession of a humped shoulder, only, being very deliberate and suggestive of lump in no other sense; but are of great strenth and endurance under tropical conditions, and in the hands of the equally meek and dejected appearing Celestial coolie, comprise a very important factor in the redemption of the islands from a wilderness to the semblance of an ordered land.

The present discrimination against the Chinese will tend to hinder development along most lines, as they are the most enterprising of all the various elements, in the matter of manual labor and drudgery generally they even going so far in that line as to become veritable beasts of burden. No other class may be depended upon to work at all, and all of the greater enterprises have been executed by the aid of Chinese labor. They are economical as well as industrious, attend strictly to their own affairs, forming a civil class of citizens seeming to have in view only the end of returning to their own country to live in comparative ease.

There is an English patterned, narrow gauged railroad, 123 miles in length, between Manila and Dagupan on the Lingayan gulf, and a few small ones suitable for working mines and plantations in various parts, but owing to the mountainous character of the Philippines and the fact that water transportation, from one island to another, is what the conditions require, railroads cannot become plentiful or even great here as in Japan. At Cape Bolinao on the Lingayan gulf, the Hong Kong cable, also an English enterprise, begins a course overland to Manila, which is continued parallel to the railroad, but at some distance from it, and enters the bay several miles before reaching Manila. We found it extending to Iloilo and Cebu, but communication with the other islands was somewhat tedious until the new government after some two and a half years of need, connected Mindanao and Jolo with Cebu.

Times seem strangely old to an American in the Philippines. Japan is a standing rebuke to this tropical waste, and while her climate is more comfortable to the out-door laborer, her chief advantage would seem to be the operation of a combined and single government that is used to mutually further Japanese interests. For upwards of three hundred years, the Philippines have been alike the dumping place for politicians who were perniciously influential in Spain, and the goal of unscrupulous office holders who bled the people of the islands and their own government at home. By the indifference of the first named class and the recklessness of the other, the result has been disastrous for the governed. The natives have been led by glimpses to understand what government should mean, but have been demoralized by the perversion of it. The islands are as favorably located as the Dutch colonies are, and could be made the gardens that Java and Sumatra are reputed to be. Manila should be the equal of the magnificent English city of Singapore, which was made such from beginnings under the same natural conditions, and which prospered at the expense of Philippine cities on the route from Australia to China and Japan, by reason of provoking customs duties and delays and prohibitive harbor fees. After so long a time of collecting these monies, the ports have not been provided with docks, wharves or adequate provisions of any kind by which to facilitate the transferring of goods.

So it is that the nine or ten millions of inhabitants are homestaying, isolated and dependent, not even the well nigh universal religion serving much to unite them; yet in their own way they are independent and virile. Having never lived far from where they were born, and not being engaged in business that would require them, the majority have very little use for postoffices, railroads, telegraph lines and the many such things that make it possible for them to become great as a nation. And, possessing intelligence made keen by long experience, they may not be censured for declining the consuming friendship of him who has supplanted the Spaniard.—Cornet Stark in the Railway Post Office.

ONE HUMOR OF POLITICS.

One of the best political workers in England is Sir William H. Holland, one of the new knights, who, although a busy Manchester manufacturer—a cotton king, in fact—finds time to look after the interests of a big mining constituency like Rotherman in the West Riding. Sir William is a well groomed man with a florid face that is seldom guilty of a smile. In spite of this somewhat doleful aspect, which seems to be made to match a lugubrious tone of voice, he invariably has in hand a fund of anecdote calculated to put audiences in the best of humor. One of his stories is worth repeating.

A personal friend of his, fighting a parliamentary contest in the south of England, had the disadvantage of being a "carpet-bagger," whereas the conservative candidate enjoyed considerable local prestige. Toward the close of the contest the liberal agent warned him that the matter was one of some importance, whereupon he replied: "Very well, then, you can tell the voters that if they return me I will come and live here." But he had not reckoned up all the circumstances. The agent printed bills setting forth that "if Mr. -- is elected he will live here." The bills got into the hands of an opposition bill poster and result was they were found placarded on every pigsty and barn in the division. That candidate, needless to say, was not elected.—Chicago Chronicle.

EXETER WON.

The Exeter candle pin team came to this city on Friday evening and bowled two games, one with the Kittery and one with the Portsmouth team. The visitors were victorious in both instances.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

PAN CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

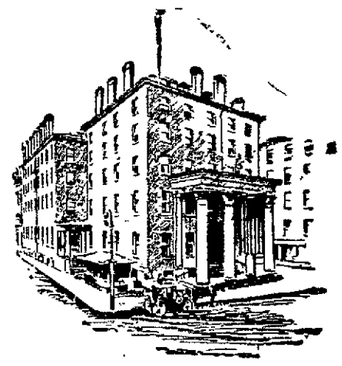
Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charlesen, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hempshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from $1.00 Up.

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

AND

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE

FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer for them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE HERALD.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1902.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, OCTOBER 18.

SUN RISES	6:00	MOON RISES	06 04 P. M.
SUN SETS	4 29	FULL SEA	11 45 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY	10 29		00 00 P. M.

Last Quarter, Oct. 25d. 5h 58m., evening, E.
New Moon, Oct 31st. 3h 14m., morning, E.
First Quarter, Nov. 8th. 7h. 30m., morning, E.
Full Moon, Nov. 15th. 6h. 6m., evening, E.

WEATHER INDICATIOINS.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Forecast for New England: Fair Saturday, Sunday increasing cloudiness with rain, warmer in interior; light to fresh southeast winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

CITY BRIEFS.

No police court today.
This is the harvest moon.
Superior court next week.
Uncle Tom's Cabin tonight.
The full coal hod is in sight.
No local football game today.
Florodora is at Manchester tonight.
Another sharp frost this morning.
Looks like another stormy Sunday.
Informal dances are the rule this fall.
Winter overcoats have been pressed into service.
The local bowling team is still looking for games.
The local Y. M. C. A. is inceasing in membership.
The surtout will be a popular style of overcoat this winter.
The football cranks are having great weather for their sport.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The old favorite, Uncle Tom's Cabin at Music hall this evening.

A Runaway Match was the attraction at Music hall on Friday evening.

The sweater bids fair to regain its old time popularity as an article of apparel.

Thirty-four years ago Friday this city was visited by a severe snow storm.

The next session of the Universalist State convention will be held in Nashua.

Game is plentiful, but the hunters are, nevertheless, not having the best of luck.

Anthracite-laden schooners will not begin crowding into this port just at present.

The up to date waiters will give a prize ball in Pierce hall, the evening of October 30.

The gas company is making a perfect sieve of the streets in the vicinity of Market square.

Don't forget the dance of the season, Sagamore Engine company, Oct. 31, at Peirce hall.

Passenger traffic on the Boston and Maine railroad has been quite light the past few days.

A great many hard wood contracts were called off Thursday, when the papers were perused.

Cairo Palace, No. 15, Princes of Kem, will begin its winter series of regular metting Thursday, Nov. 6.

Several from this city went to Newton Center today to attend the Dartmouth—Williams football game.

The second annual dancing assembly of the Sagamore Engine company will be held at Peirce hall, Oct. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert King of Rogers street quietly celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on Friday.

Friday was honored in the Catholic calendar for St. Etheldreda, founder of a cathedral and monastery on the island of Sly.

Betonica (2:09¼) has at last entered the 2:10 list. His previous record, 2:10½, was made in 1897 as a three-year-old.

Friday was an ideal day for sportsmen, and the reports of shotguns were exceptionally frequent in the outlying hunting territory.

Richard Doherty, the man who took summary possession of a team belonging to William Patterson on Wednesday, is still at large.

There is now a probability that some farmers who thought they owned gold mines will discover that wood lots are only wood lots, after all.

We Must Go from heated rooms to the cold outer air, and the change sets us coughing. Curing winter colds is not hard if you take Allen's Lung Balsam. A neglected cold is troublesome and dangerous.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and $1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for looseness of the bowels.

HE SWALLOWED POISON.

But Not Quite Enough To Prove Fatal To Him.

Boy Drinks From Bottle Found Down On The Dump.

Was Taken To A Doctor's Office, But Finally Walked Home All Right.

A young boy ,whose name is Ernest Spinney, while playing about the dump on Junkins avenue this morning, discovered a bottle filled with a dark colored liquid. The youngster, without ascertaining the nature of the contents, placed the bottle to his lips and took a good swallow.

In less than five minutes, the youngster was stretched out on the ground, writhing in pain. His face turned black and his flesh began to puff out.

Two other boys who were in the vicinity with a hand cart happened along and the unconscious youngster was placed in the cart and taken to his home.

The mother of the boy became frightened and joining the boys with the hand cart all proceeded to the office of Dr. Berry on State street, where the boy regained consciousness.

Dr. Berry was not at home and after a wait of a half hour the boy said that he felt able to walk home and left with his mother. The Spinneys live at the South end.

WARD ONE DEMOCRATS.

They Choose Candidates To Be Supported At The Polls.

A democratic caucus, for the purpost of selecting candidates for the various state and city offices, to be presented at the approaching elections was held in ward one on Friday evening. The following were chosen without opposition:

Representatives—Robert Patterson, John Mooney.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention—Andrew B. Sherburne, Frederick F. Moses.

Selectmen—Edward A. Weeks, Thomas B. Hogan, Joseph T. Elliott.

Ward Clerk—Shelley B. Davis.

Supervisors of check list—Arthur S. Johnson, Cornelius F. Dowd, John Casey.

Moderator—Albion Littlefield.

METHODIST CHURCH.

There will be a prayer meeting tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Both sermons will be on revival themes. The revival services held during the past two weeks have grown in power and have been very helpful to many. They will be continued every evening next week, except Saturday.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

GAS MAINS IN BAD SHAPE.

The gas company's mains about the compact part of the city are in bad shape and a big gang of employes is engaged in digging up the streets and replacing the bad lengths of pipe with new sections. In many instances the heavy teaming done through the streets the past twelve months has caused many broken joints, but the principal cause is the rusted conditon of the pipes.

"JIM" PARKER HERE.

James, otherwise "Big Jim," Parker, the colored man whose timely action saved President McKinley from instant death on the day that the nation's martyred chief magistrate was shot, at Buffalo, delivered an interesting lecture in Peirce hall on Friday evening. A good sized crowd listened to the lecture and gave Parker a cordial greeting. He came to this city under the auspices of the Peoples' church.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Candidates Named In Wards Two And Five.

The republicans of wards two and five held caucuses on Friday evening and acted upon tickets containing the names of candidates to be supported by the republicans of the two wards in the November elections. In both instances the regular tickets were unanimously elected.

Ward Two.

Representatives—Morris C. Foye, Howard O. Nelson, Harry B. Yeaton.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention—S. Peter Emery, Alfred F. Howard, True L. Norris.

Inspectors of check list—Henry O. Batten, Herbert B. Dow, Will F. Weeks.

For Selectmen—John W. Prior, Charles L. Smith, John G. Tobey, Jr.

Inspectors of elections—Clarence E. Montgomery, E. Percy Stoddard.

Moderator—John K. Bates.

For Ward Clerk—Charles H. Batchelder.

Ward Five.

Representative—Michael Quinn.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention—Howe Call.

Inspector of check list—Austin S. Trefthen.

Selectmen—Charles J. Lydston, Daniel F. Farrington, Herman A. Clark.

Inspectors of election—John W. Dunn, Bernard Linchey.

Moderator—James W. Watkins.

Ward clerk—George L. Hersey.

PORTSMOUTH BOY NAMED.

Senator Burnham Selects Stephen Decatur, Jr., as a Candidate For Admission to Naval Academy.

Senator Burnham has been authorized to appoint a principal and five alternates to take the examinations for admission to the Naval academy at Annapolis, which will be held in Washington, Nov. 12. The following telegram explains the situation:

"Owing to the great need for naval officers, department will hold special examination for midshipmen at Washington city only, Nov. 12, under the supervision of civil service commission. You are authorized to nominate principal and five alternates under regulations recently mailed you Please telegraph nominations to bureau, Washington navy department, giving residence, date of birth and address of candidates, and fill out nomination blanks mailed today. No candidate who has failed to pass any midshipman examination this year can be renominated for Nov. 12 Vacancies not filled at this examination must remain over to be filled by members of fifty-eighth congress. Candidates qualifying will enter academy immediately."

Senator Burnham has made the following appointments:

Principal—Stephen Decatur, Jr., Portsmouth.

Alternates—Clarence Irving Drayton, Manchester; Joseph Abraham Dusseault, Manchester; William Colby Wildey, Goffstown.

The senator will nominate the other two alternates in a day or two.

THIS DRUNK WELL HEELED.

Assistant Marshal Hurley and Officer Hilton discovered a drunk asleep in the rear of the P. K. & Y. ferry landing this morning. The man was dead to the world and had to be hauled to police headquarters in a wagon. A search of his person disclosed two full pints of whiskey.

MEN WERE RELEASED.

Two knights of the road were arrested in the freight yard on Friday evening, charged with attempting to break the seal of a freight car. The men were released this morning no one appearing against them.

SCOTTISH RITE DEGREE.

Friday evening was a red letter one in local Masonry, the fourteenth or Scottish Rite degree being worked on a long list of candidates. After the degree work, an elegant banquet was served by Biddle of Dover.

Hair falling? Then you are starving it. You can stop hair-starvation with a hair-food. Ayer's Hair Vigor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Thayer, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Vesper service at 7:30. All are welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. George W. Gile, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. Gile, 7:30, p. m. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00, m. Prayer meetings Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:45, p. m. All are invited.

Freewill Baptist Church—Rev. Charles H. Tucker, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Other services at the usual hours.

Christian Church—Rev. F. H. Gardiner, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting on Tuesday evening, and prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

Old St John's Church—Episcopal—Church hill—Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector. Sunday at 10:30, a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon. Holy communion first Sunday in every month and the greater festivals, 12:00. Holy days, 10:30 a. m. Evensong Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Fridays, Ember days in chapel at 7:30, p. m. Parish Sunday school in chapel at 3:00, p. m. At the evensong service, both in church and chapel, the seats are free. At all the services strangers are cordially welcomed and provided for.

Christ Church—Episcopal—Madison street, head of Austin street—Rev. Charles leV. Brine, rector. On Sundays, holy communion at 7:30, matins or holy communion at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Evensong at 7:30, p. m. On week days, matins (daily) at 9:00, a. m., evensong (daily) at 5:00; on Friday, evensong at 7:30, p. m. Holy communion Thursday at 7:30, a. m. On holy days, holy communion at 7:30, matins at 9:00, a. m., evensong at 7:30, p. m. Seats free and unappropriated. Good music. All welcome.

Methodist Episcopal Church—State street—Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor. Morning prayer at 10:00 o'clock. Preaching service at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Junior league at 3:30, p. m. Epworth league and church service at 7:00, p. m. Sosial service Tuesday evening and class meeting Friday evening each at 7:30 O'clock. All are cordially invited. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Administration of the holy sacrament the first

Church of Christ—Universalist—Pleasant street, cor. Junkins avenue. Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor. Sunday in the month at 11:45, a. m. Good music. Y. P. C. U. meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30, in the vestry. Strangers are especially welcome.

Unitarian Church—Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00, m. All are invited.

Advent Church—C. M. Seamans, pastor. Social service at 10:30, a. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Prayer m. Preaching at 2:45 and 7:30, p. m. service at 7:15, p. m. All are invited.

Church of the Immaculate Conception—Rev. Patrick J. Finnegan, pastor. Services at 8:30 and 10:30, a. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.—William Frederic Hoehn, general secretary. Association rooms open from 9:00, a. m., to 9:30, p. m. Men's meeting, Sundays, at 3:30, p. m. All are welcome.

Salvation Army—Meetings will be held all day in the hall on Market street. Hall drill at 7:30 a. m. Holiness meeting at 10:00, a. m. Free and easy at 3:00, p. m. Salvation meeting at 8:00, p. m.

Christian Science—Woman's Exchange building—Services Sunday at 10.30 a. m., followed by Sunday school, and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

People's Church—Rev. R. L. Harris, pastor. Service from 11:00 to 12:00, a. m., Sundays. Sunday school at 3:00, p. m. Praise meeting at 7:30, p. m. Preaching at 8:00, p. m. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. Cottage meetings on Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services which are free to all.

First Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Prayer meeting at 7:00, p. m.

Second Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Epworth league meeting at 6:00, p. m. Evening service at 7:00. All are cordially invited.

Advent Christian Church, So. Eliot—Rev. George W. Brown, pastor. Sunday school at 10:00, a. m. Prayer meeting at 11:30, a. m. Preaching at 2:00, p. m. All are welcome.

Second Methodist Church, So. Eliot—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Sunday school at 1:00 p. m. Preaching at 2:00, p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30, p. m.

REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES.

Following are the conveyances of real estate in the country of Rockingham for the week ending October 15, as recorded in the registry of deeds:

Brentwood—Lowell B. Smith to Russell H. Fellows, standing wood and timber, $1,250.

Epping—Eben B. Kenerson, Lynn, to George H. and Ann C. Fall, Malden, Mass., the George H. Perkins farm, $875.——Last grantees to Augustus D. Brown, standing growth on the Perkins pasture, $1.

Exeter—Edwin G. Eastman to Boston and Maine railroad, land on Lincoln street, $1.——George N. Julian et als. to last grantor, land on Lincoln street, $1.

Hampton Falls—Joseph W. Moulton to Howard T. and Ella B. Moulton, land, $1.——Last grantor to Justin E. Moulton, land, $1.——George F. Merrill to Joseph and Annie Brown, land and buildings, $350.

New Castle—Trustees of Congregational parish to Adeline S. Amazeen, Chelsea, Mass., half certain premises, $800.

Nottingham—Mathew Harvey to John S. Ladd, both of Epping, land, $1.

Portsmouth—Sarah R. Bowles to Robert C. Bowles, land and buildings Albany street, $1, life estate reserved.——Alfred L. and Thomas L. Elwyn, Philadelphia, to Everett N. McNabb, land on Kent street, $1; other land, $1.——Charles W. Humphreys to Frank Wetzel, land on Humphrey court, $1.——Howard E. Spinney to Nellie F. Spinney, land and buildings on Partridge street, $1.

Rye—Charles A. Jenness to Charles D. McClure, St. Louis, land at beach, $1.

Seabrook—Nancy Starr to Granite State Land company, land, $65.——Martha M. Locke to Reuben L. Follansbee, land and buildings, $225.

Stratham—Adeilia A. Wiggin, Boston, to Hortense Cutter, Cambridge, rights in William Wiggin farm, $1.

BOSTON EXCURSION. LOW RATES THURSDAY, OCT. 23, RETURNING NOT AFTER OCT. 25.

A good time, fun, amusement and enjoyment at Boston on October 23d. The theatres are now enjoying an immense popularity, the stage productions are the best and the numerous amusement places offer enjoyment in plenty to the visitor. This is an excellent time of the year to visit the city. One can take a walk or drive through the magnificent park system to the interesting and historical places or to the beautiful suburbs.

The Mechanics Fair is now going on at Boston and the exhibits are first class. The music is furnished by first class bands, and the amusement features are quite interesting and entertaining. Jim Key, the wonderful trained horses is on exhibition and the tricks which he performs are really surprising.

Don't miss the low rate excursion to Boston. The late is October 23d, and tickets will be good returning not after October 25th. Tickets will be good going and returning on regular trains and will be on sale at Woodfords and intermediate stations as far as East Rochester at greatly reduced rates.

For list of stations and rates, see Boston & Maine posters.

MR. HALE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Charles J. Hale wishes to announce that he will reopen his dancing class for adults commencing Tuesday, Oct. 21, at eight o'clock at Conservatory hall. All the standard dances will be taught and special attention will be paid to beginners. Terms as usual. Those wishing to join may get information at either 22 Austin street or 13 Hanover street. On this date, Mr. Hale will meet any and all pupils.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Tomorrow will be the eighteenth anniversary of Rev. Alfred Gooding's first sermon as pastor of the Unitarian church, he having been ordained to the ministry in that church on the Wednesday preceding. The sermon and music tomorrow will be appropriate to the anniversary.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Independent Labor Party, will be held in Peirce hall ante rooms, Monday evening, October 20th, at 7.30 o'clock.

HARVEST CONCERT.

The society of Busy Bees connected with the Pearl street Sunday school, will have a harvest concert on Monday evening, Oct. 20.

MARITIME NOTES.

Sailed, Oct. 17.—Schooner Charles J. Willard, Margaret Ward, Sadie A. Kimball.

Keep your eyes open and be sure that when you ask for Perry Davis' Painkiller you get just that and nothing else. Use it promptly to cure cramps, diarrhoea and all other bowel complaints in summer.

PERSONALS.

Collector of Customs R. N. Elwell of Exeter is in town today.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Marden and daughter Carrie, leave today for Roxbury, Mass., where they will take up their permanent residence.

W. C. Hildreth of York Beach, who has been seriously ill, is now considerably better, much to the satisfaction of his many friends in this city.

Night Captain F. E. H. Marden has returned from his vacation and is once more on duty at the police station.

Miss Marian Hawkes of York Harbor was a visitor in this city on Friday.

George I. Googins, who is a druggist in Portsmouth, N. H., is having a vacation, and is staying with his mother, Mrs. L. A. Googins, at the Irving House, Old Orchard.—Biddeford Journal.

Among the papers read at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Teachers' association in Concord on Friday were those by Miss Menzel and Miss Mathes of this city.

Hon. Joseph C. A. Wingate of Stratham has been nominated by the republcans as delegate to the constitutional convention. This will complete a very remarkable record, in that his uncle, George Wingate and his grandfather, Paine Wingate, served respectively in the constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1781, thus making a stretch of three generations represented at New Hampshire constitutional conventions covering a period of 121 years. Mr. Wingate has also been nominated again as moderator of Stratham, and his election will complete ten years' record in that office.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

The United States was foremost among the nations in favoring the establishment of the International Arbitration Tribunal, and the first to submit a cast to that court. And the Hague Tribunal has just decided the Pious Fund case in favor of the United States, and called upon Mexico to pay $1,420,682 in Mexican money in settlement of the claim. Furthermore, Mexico is to pay annually to the United States hereafter $43,050 in Mexican currency. The money goes to the Archbishop of San Francisco in payment for property of the Roman Catholic church appropriated by the Mexican government. Thus all cause of irritation between the Mexican republic and our own is removed, and the practical usefulness of international arbitration is conspicuously demonstrated.

WATCH YOUR MONEY AS WELL AS YOUR EYES.

All kinds of Gold Filled Frames, warranted 10 years with Lens to fit, $1.50 a pair. Nickel steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, 50 cts. a pair. No. 60 Hanover street.

J. W. ROBERTS.

Will call when notified.

DISCHARGING LUMBER.

The schooner Jennie Lockwood, with a cargo of hard pine, from Savannah, is discharging at the White Mountain Paper company's wharf, and another cargo is in the lower harbor waiting a chance to unload. The timbers are all heavy pieces and they are being used in the construction of the mill.

APPOINTED APPRAISERS.

Messrs. Harry Ladd, Michael Gregg and Michael Hurley have been appointed appraisers of the estate of the late Charles E. Gray.

FIRST ICE FORMS.

The first ice of the season formed on Friday night, when pools of water in sheltered places scum over and ice formed to nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness.

DIRECTIONS.

Bald Heads should be cleaned with a sponge.

Other Heads are cleaned by the "KEEPCLEAN" HAIR BRUSH, which can also be kept clean.

Real Teeth are best cleaned with the PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH (3 sizes).

False Teeth with the Florence Dental Plate Brush.

All are found at druggists'.

WANTED—Hustling agents. Quick selling household specialties. Large commissions. Samples and particulars 10c. Address Puroline, 306 Main street, Worcester, Mass. oct13,1w.

WANTED. A few good men of neat appearance as salesmen. Liberal compensation to hustlers. No books, no peddling. Apply to S. C. Pratt, manager, Somersworth, N. H. oct10,2w.

WANTED.—Five plasterers and three hod carriers at once. Apply at the new hotel at Freeman's Point. oct17,tf

WANTED—Young women to work in an insane asylum. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. sep6,eod,3m

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 30 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office. jel7,eshtf

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Ilsley & George. je8,tf

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, all kinds of meats, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. e17,eshtf

P. & W.

KING ARTHUR FLOUR,

America's Highest grade,

Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.

Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delicious.

Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Condiments.

Payne & Walker,

Successors to CHARLES E. LAIGHTON & SON,

Exchange Block, Opp. Post Office,

Chrysanthemums

AND

Cut Flowers

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R. E. Hannaford's,

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

Let Me Sell Your REAL ESTATE.

Costs you but 2 1-2 per cent. on city property, saves you time and money. If you want to buy write me today.

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Real Estate and Insurance,

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Your Summer Suit

Should be

WELL MADE,

It should be

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And

PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

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